THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 16. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Double Marriage Scandal.

Burning of the McGill.

Seventy-two Lives Lost.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

THE DOUBLE MARRIAGE.

The "Sad Picture" of New York Life—A Romance that is Too True—An Iron-clad Reporter.

The New York *Evening Post* follows up its publication of the double marriage scandal with an interview of a reporter with one of the wives concerned. A more persistant gentleman than this reporter we do not remember having heard of lately. Here are some of the results of his investigations:—

Mrs. Cross, the unhappy wife of the man who committed this great crime, was visited by a reporter of the *Evening Post*. She was found at her boarding house in West Thirteenth street.

To the questions propounded she returned answers with much hesitation.

Reporter—Are you not related by marriage to a Mr. Cross who was recently married?

Mrs. Cross—I am, sir, but why do you ask?

Reporter—To speak plainly, I have learned that your husband was recently married to another lady.

Mrs. Cross—That is true, sir. But what is your object in cross-questioning me?

Reporter—My only object is that of presenting to the public the facts of one of the most remarkable cases apparently that has occurred in a long time. Will you give me an outline of it?

Mrs. Cross—I cannot give a detailed account of the distressing affair without the advice of my friends.

Reporter—How long have you been married to Mr. Cross?

Mrs. Cross—About four years and a half.

Reporter—How many children have you?

Mrs. Cross—One little boy.

Reporter—How old is Mr. Cross?

Mrs. Cross—He is about thirty years o age, but I am a little older.

Reporter—Have you always lived together?

Mrs. Cross—Oh, no! we were married privately by a Mr. Dowling. We agreed to live apart, for reasons I do not care to state, although he visited me constantly.

Reporter—Where was Mr. Cross employed?

Mrs. Cross—At the Central National Bank.

Reporter—I understand his accounts were found correct.

Mrs. Cross—Oh, yes, perfectly correct. But I must decline to answer more questions, as I am afraid I may injure him.

Reporter—Do you know where he has gone?

Mrs. Cross—I do not.

Reporter—Did he live extravagantly?

Mrs. Cross—My expenses were about $4000 a year, but I do not know how much it cost him to live.

Reporter—Was his salary at the bank $2000 a year?

Mrs. Cross—I believe that was his salary.

Reporter—Did he take to the altar a pistol with the determination to blow out his brains did any one offer to forbid the bans?

Mrs. Cross—I have been told so.

Reporter—I understand that the lady claiming to be Mrs. Cross No. 2 is very lovely, wealthy, and of a highly respectable family?

Mrs. Cross—Her name is Lucky. She is said to be worth $100,000.

Reporter—Is the marriage recorded, to your knowledge?

Mrs. Cross—I believe it was. But I must again decline to answer more questions.

Reporter—Why do you wish to screen him?

Mrs. Cross—Because I am destitute. I am utterly penniless, with a helpless child. I have not even means to pay my board here.

The reporter assured her that the sympathy of the community would certainly be enlisted in her behalf; but she declined to give more information. After thanking her our reporter withdrew.

THE MISSING MARRIAGE RECORD.

The registry of marriages kept by the Registrar of Vital Statistics at the office of the Board of Health has been carefully examined this morning, for the whole period since the marriage of C. R. Cross, and there is no record there of any such marriage. Whether it is true, as Mrs. Cross supposes, that the record has been destroyed, or whether, through the neglect of the Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, who officiated at the ceremony, it has not been recorded at all, we cannot say. But there is a legal penalty of fifty dollars for neglect to report the marriage, and the penalty for the mutilation of the records, a criminal offense, is far heavier.

The temptation to destroy the registry would be strong, if all evidence of the bigamy could be destroyed with it.

ANTECEDENTS OF CROSS.

It appears that Cross came to this city from Rhode Island when he was but eighteen years of age. It is asserted that the present is the sixth marriage engagement he has made since he was married to his first wife.

Cross is a handsome, dashing young man of less than thirty, and wore elegant clothing and valuable jewelry. The young lady who is thus likewise plunged in sorrow is reported to be a most lovely person of twenty-three years. It is said that she is still deeply attached to the young man, and nearly distracted by the discovery of his treachery. But let us draw a curtain over the sad picture.

A GIANT OF THE FOREST.

The California Big Tree.

There is now on exhibition at Wiswell's gallery one of the most remarkable and interesting curiosities of the vegetable kingdom in the world. It is no less than a section of one of the big trees of the Mariposa Grove in California. Many have read the descriptions of these giants of the forest published by travellers in California, and not a few have felt their faith in human veracity sorely taxed by the marvellous stories of the size of these trees. But "seeing is believing," and here we have a genuine, undoubted section of one of the largest of the group presented to our very eyes.

The tree from which this section was taken was 275 feet high, and at a distance of 160 feet from the ground it bore a limb seven feet in diameter. The concentric rings show the age of the tree to be over 1500 years. The section is but twelve feet in height, and seventy-six feet in circumference. The heart has been taken out for convenience of transportation, but the circumstance affords another opportunity to acquire an idea of the enormous size of the tree. For, when one enters the opening in the side, he finds himself in a circular room large enough to furnish ample quarters for a small family. Upon the floor, beside the upright hollow section, is a solid section of the tree, showing the character and appearance of the wood.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Brete Harte has reconsidered his determination to remain in California, and has decided to accept an offer to come East. The San Francisco *Alta* says he will leave that city with his family about the 1st of next month, much to the regret of a large circle of friends and admirers.

DEATH BY FLAME AND FLOOD.

The Wreck of the McGill—Seventy-two Lives Lost—Frightful Scenes.

Late despatches from Memphis confirm the rumors of loss of life in the wreck of the steamer McGill. Out of 115 souls on board but 43 were saved. The Yeager was lying at the bank at the time the fire broke out, and immediately lowered her yawl and sent it to the relief of the McGill sufferers. The yawl, on her first trip, picked up three persons from the floating cotton bales, and, taking them to shore, put out again and picked up five men from a stage plank. At this time, just as they were about to return, the McGill's life-boat put into shore with three negroes, one white deck hand, and a passenger, all of whom at once abandoned the boat, and could not be prevailed upon to return to the rescue of those in the water and those on the burning steamer, now almost entirely enveloped in flames, whereupon the clerk of the Yeager and three of his men manned the life-boat, and, with the yawl, made further trips to the wreck, and succeeded in saving many more, taking all those saved from the water, as the sweeping flames from the burning boat prevented their approaching nearer than fifty feet of the steamer. Four Mexicans and two cabin passengers were saved in addition to those whose names have been already given, and were put upon a passing boat for New Orleans. From a life insurance policy found in the water, with some other papers and photographs, it is ascertained that the name of the German and wife, cabin passengers, who were lost, were Mr. and Mrs. John L. Schmirlein, of Quincy, Ill., and *en route* to New Orleans.

Captain Tompkins of the McGill was undoubtedly lost, as he was last seen clinging to a spar, with his head just out of water, and the flames sweeping over him from the side of the boat. All efforts to reach him were fruitless, as the heat and flames prevented a near approach. He was seen to sink, and all efforts to find his body have so far proved futile. Some 10 or 15 persons were seen under and clinging to the guards of the McGill, but could not be reached, and were so numb and chilled by being in the water that they were unable to make an effort to save themselves, and all were lost. A woman was also seen standing by the jackstaff enveloped in flames. All those saved were picked up by the boats manned by the crew of the Yeager, instead of other steamers, as reported, and to them great credit is due for their heroic efforts. Had it not been for them, not a soul would have lived to tell the fate of the McGill, as every one picked up was nearly drowned or almost dead from the excessive cold. Schmirlein's wife was last seen on a plank, and he at its side in the water. Subsequently, and when a boat was about to start to their rescue, two or three negroes were seen to clamber upon the plank, turning it over, and all met a watery grave.

A POSTHUMOUS "BILLY-DO."

A Relic of Artemus Ward—His Opinion of Circus-Riders and Menagerie Agents.

The following letter, never before published, was written to a menagerie agent in reply to an invitation to visit the exhibition which was to pitch its tent within a few miles of the humorist's home. To understand an allusion in the letter it should be explained that the agent had jokingly applied for the situation of doorkeeper for Artemus' proposed Mormon entertainment, offering to fulfil the duties of the position for nothing, and divide with Artemus on what he made by "knocking down" at the door:—

"WATERFORD, Oxford county, Me., August 9, 1864.—Dear B——:—I was very glad to hear from you; but why the d——l, being so near me, didn't you come and see me? You would have been welcome to Elsinore.

"I have finished my new book, and go to New York shortly to start my new pictorial entertainment of the Mormons and things. I hope it will be a go. I hope to run a few months in the metropolis, but if I can't more than two weeks, it is to be nevertheless a success elsewhere. The whole country (except that portion held by our misguided Southern brethren) is before me. Your terms are quite reasonable. Heretofore my doorkeepers haven't given me any of the receipts. I will call at Sweeney's and see you.

"I am only a sweet child of nature. True, my schooling has been extensive. I have read 'Virgil' and the life of Professor Longworthy, but I am still a simple woodland gusher.

"I saw F—— in Portland. He was very well, indeed, and happy with Slaymaker's Circus. A circus-rider is the noblest work of God.

"Send me another Billy-do. I am very busy, and am writing this stupidly; but I am deligated to hear from you, and hope to press your horny hand ere long in York. Thanks for the tickets. This act of kindness, so nobly conceived and delicately consummated, assures me that all is not base and sordid in this world, and that the human heart, when connected with a menagerie, is capable of lofty impulses. Yours truly, A. WARD."

—*Portland Star.*

A CONDUCTOR TRICKED.

A Coupling Removed by Three Roughs, Who Separate the Train and Take a Free Ride.

One of the boldest pranks ever attempted upon a railway, says the Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday, was perpetrated upon Conductor Samuel Beatty, of the Braddock accommodation, Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, on Monday evening. Conductor Beatty was standing on the rear platform of the hind car at Braddock, with the brakeman, and at the proper time gave the signal, and the train started off as serenely as ever.

The bell rope had not been fastened in the rear, however, and when the locomotive started, Conductor Beatty noticed that the rope went along, while the car he was on remained stationary. He at once ran out to the forward platform and endeavored to attract the attention of the engineer, but the train was already under way, and his efforts availed nothing. Conductor Beatty then sat down to await the return of the runaway train. He knew that it was impossible for the engineer to run further than Hazelwood, without discovering the "joke," because every train stops there whether signalled or not. He waited for half an hour, when he had the satisfaction of observing the engineer backing slowly towards Braddock's. When he reached that point light was thrown upon the affair by the following facts:—The train, which consisted of but two cars, received but three passengers while at Braddock's—three rough-looking fellows—who boarded the first car, and while the conductor and brakeman were engaged on the rear platform of the hind car, one of them removed the pin which coupled the cars, and the train, when signalled, started off, as aforesaid, without the hind car. The roughs permitted the train to go to Mills' Station, when the bell was rung, the train stopped, and they alighted. A signal for starting was also given, and the engineer, not knowing but all was right, sped westward at the usual rate. Fortunately, just at out the time he reached Brown's Station, the bell-rope, which dragged since leaving Braddock's, caught on the ties and gave the bell in the engine such a sudden jerk as to cause the engineer to suppose a terrible accident had occurred. The engine was stopped immediately, and the fireman sent back to reconnoitre. He found the facts as stated above.

—A story, which has for its hero a venerable parrot, comes from North Carolina. As the story runs, the bird is over eighty years old, and the other day recognized, after many years separation, one of its former owners when he entered the saloon in which it is now kept, and cried out "Lacy! Lacy!"

—P. T. Barnum has sent an order to San Francisco for two large sea-lions—"something that can howl, and will prove an attraction."

—Last year 33,739 immigrants arrived at Boston. In 1869 the number was 34,784.

SECOND EDITION

WESTERN SENATORIAL ELECTIONS

The Chicago Snow Storm.

To-day's Cable News.

The Investment of Longwy.

The Bombardment of Paris.

The London Conference.

Advices from the Pacific.

FROM EUROPE.

Investment of Longwy.

LONDON, Jan. 17—9·30 A. M.—The investment of Longwy is complete notwithstanding the attempt of the garrison to prevent the placing in position of the German batteries. The Germans on the 15th instant dispersed a thousand Gardes Mobiles near Langues.

The German Losses

in the battles with General Chanzy are officially stated at 177 officers and 3203 men killed and wounded. The French lost, besides their killed and wounded, 22,000 unwounded prisoners.

Progress of the Siege.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—I have received the following despatch from the New York *Herald* correspondent at Versailles, dated at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th inst. Your correspondent writes:—

THE SHELLING.

The firing was very heavy throughout last night, till three o'clock this morning. Since then it has been slow and intermittent, except from the southwestern batteries, where it has been heavy since eleven o'clock this morning. The return fire from the French forts has been slack, except at Pointdujours, from whence there is a heavy, accurate, and troublesome fire.

MORE BIG GUNS.

Several seventy-two pounders have been brought to the Seine, but cannot cross in consequence of the floating ice in the river. They are intended for Mount Avron, and will carry shells weighing 226 pounds. The whole siege train recently employed against the fortress of Mezieres, on the Belgian frontier, numbering seventy-five heavy guns, has arrived here, and will be placed on the batteries on the slopes of Montmorency, which are now ready to receive them.

ST. DENIS TO BE DESTROYED.

These batteries will probably open fire to-day directly upon St. Denis, which place it is intended to destroy as a warning to Paris of what she may expect if she continues defiant. Probably by next Sunday (January 22) the sepulchre of the kings of France, one of the most famous places in Europe, will be demolished.

GENERAL SITUATION IN THE BATTERIES AND FORTS.

The German battery No. 18 has been pushed forward to within 7400 paces (less than four miles) of the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Sevres is completely in ruins. The fire on the new fort of Montretont has damaged the barracks.

Twelve Germans entered the village of Issy on the 12th instant, and found seven dead bodies there. Fort Montrouge still replies to the German batteries from two guns. A continuous fire is directed against Montrouge, and an occasional one against Fort Issy.

A BARBAROUS DECLARATION.

Yesterday 450 shells were thrown into Paris. Prince Hohenlohe, the director of the artillery, declares that it is his determination to destroy all the principal edifices in the French capital.

TROCHU ON THE REPORTS OF TREASON.

Reports having become prevalent that General Schmitz had been or was to be arrested, and that two aides-de-camp had been shot for treason, General Trochu issued the following proclamation on the subject. He says:—

An abominable plot, of which the proofs are in the hands of justice, seeks to encourage the suspicion and belief that certain generals and other officers of the Army of Paris are about to be arrested on a charge of giving the enemy information of our military operations. The Governor is deeply affected by this indignity, and now declares that the plotters attack him in the persons of his most devoted fellow-laborers during the past four months of efforts and trials. Among the various means which had sometimes for its object, and always for its effect, the compromising of sacred interests of the defense, this last is the most perfidious and dangerous. It casts doubts in the minds of all; it troubles the public conscience, and it may discourage the devotedness of the most tried. I hold up these manœuvres to the indignation of all honest people, and show the perils they may lead those to who repeat, without reflection, such absurd accusations, of which I brand the authors personally. I interfere less because it is my duty to protect the honor of those who, under my own eyes, devote themselves with loyal disinterestedness to the service of their country, than because I love truth and hate injustice. TROCHU.

The European Congress.

EARL GRANVILLE'S CIRCULAR OF INVITATION.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The members of the Government of National Defense held two meetings in Paris (13th instant) for the purpose of debating the question of the London Conference generally, and specially for a consideration of the invitation which had been forwarded to them requesting them to commission a plenipotentiary or delegate to that assemblage.

GRANVILLE'S CIRCULAR.

This latter point came up for decisive action after the reading of the letter despatch of the Right Honorable Earl Granville, Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs of England, in which the invitation was formally conveyed.

FRENCH REPLY.

From the record of the minutes of the French Government proceedings it appears that the reply forwarded to London set forth the following statement:—Earl Granville's letter to M. Favre was dated in London on the 20th of December, 1870. Having to travel to Paris through the Prussian army investing lines it was forwarded to the French Government by the Premier, Count Bismarck, on the 10th of January, 1871, only, and even then unaccompanied by any "pass" or paper which would permit or enable M. Favre to journey through the German sentinel posts or get by the Prussian camp in his route to a place of embarkation for England.

Therefore it was impossible for M. Favre to reach London in season, or at any fixed time, to attend the Conference.

Also, in consequence of the French soldiers having fired on the German *parlementaire*, or bearer of their flag of truce, flags of truce have been forbidden, and have not been used either by the Prussians or French for some time past.

BISMARCK TONES DOWN.

Count Bismarck received the explanations of the French Government, given, as I have just set them forth above, yesterday, Jan. 12.

The Prussian Premier informed M. Jules Favre, through the friendly agency of United States Minister Washburne, yesterday, that communication between them on the subject of the conference by means of flags-of-truce was re-established.

REPUBLICAN HOPE OF RECOGNITION.

M. Favre will consequently leave Paris—as I am assured to-day—for London as soon as he receives the Prussian safe conduct "pass," and when the condition of affairs inside of Paris permits.

The general feeling and opinion of the citizens of Paris are in favor of Favre's going to London to attend the Congress, as it is hoped by the besieged yet devoted sufferers that his reception by the other plenipotentiaries, and his presence and participation in the proceedings of the conference, will be tantamount to and insure a recognition of the government of the French republic.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Senatorial Contest—Frank Blair Elected.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—The Missouri Legislature this morning elected a U. S. Senator to succeed Charles D. Drake, who has resigned. The following is the vote:—Blair, 102; Henderson, 59; Benjamin, 5. The new Senator's term of service will expire on the 4th of March, 1873.

Nebraska Senatorial Election—P. W. Hitchcock Chosen.

OMAHA, Jan. 18.—P. W. Hitchcock has been elected U. S. Senator from Nebraska.

Election of Senator Ferry in Michigan.

DETROIT, Jan. 18.—In the election of a successor to the Hon. J. M. Howard in the U. S. Senate to-day at Lansing, the Republicans cast their votes for the Hon. T. W. Ferry, and the Democrats for the Hon. N. Walker, editor of the Detroit *Free Press*.

Election of Minnesota Senators.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 18.—The Legislature yesterday elected the Hon. William Windom to the U. S. Senate for the long term and the Hon. O. P. Stearns for the short term. Both Senators are Republicans.

Inspection of the Colorado Coal Mines.

DENVER, Jan. 18.—A large party of citizens of Denver and railroad men went on an excursion yesterday over the Boulder Valley Railroad to the coal mines at the terminus of that road, 31 miles from Denver, by invitation of the contractors, Robert E. Carr, of St. Louis, and D. H. Moffat, of Denver. They inspected the various tunnels leading through the mines, and partook of an elegant dinner served on the train. These mines, which are said to be inexhaustible having a 12 foot vein of solid coal, will be exclusively worked for supplying the city of Denver and the Denver and Kansas Pacific Railroad. The party returned to Denver this morning.

Fire in a Tunnel.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The buildings and machinery at the Water Works tunnel shaft were destroyed by fire last night. Four men were in the tunnel when the fire broke out, but were rescued. The loss is estimated at $3000 to $4000.

The Recent Snow Storm in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The recent snow storm here was almost unparalleled in this section for severity. Isolating us for several days from the East, appearing first in the Nevada Mountains, it struck us on Friday, the 13th, and did not cease until Sunday night. Though not more than twenty-two inches of snow fell, it was piled up in fearful drifts in every direction. A storm of sleet which accompanied or alternated with the snow adhered to the telegraph wires, loading them down until they snapped in pieces.

The wires from this point eastward for from seventy-seven to one hundred and one miles were wrecked as they never were before. Over a thousand men have been at work night and day making repairs. Communication with the outer world is re-established at last, and by to-morrow the Western Union lines will be fully restored. What little news we received from the East, between Friday night and yesterday, reached us by railroad express from Toledo, or wire via Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Omaha.

Boiler Explosion.

CENTRAL CITY, Col., Jan. 19.—A boiler explosion in a saw-mill near Carbon yesterday killed L. F. Norsemen, the engineer.

The shipment of gold from three banking-houses in this city during 1870 amounted to $1,210,625. The estimated gold product of Gilpin county for the same period was $1,800,000.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific Railroad Robbers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The three robbers of the Central Pacific Railroad express train in Nevada have been sentenced each to 30 years in the State prison.

The Sutro Tunnel

is in 1780 feet, with the indications of approaching a ledge increasing.

A car load of

California Cotton

was shipped yesterday for the Atlantic side.

Dion and Deery,

the billiardists, were among the passengers overland for the East yesterday.

Sailed.

steamship Sacramento, for Panama.

FROM THE STATE.

Cowardly Shooting Affair.

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 19.—Yesterday the boss of the Luke Fidler Colliery, while returning to his home from the colliery, was shot at, the ball passing close to his head, by parties lying in ambush by the roadside. This colliery is one of three or four of the only collieries now in operation in the coal region.

The Collieries

now working are in the Shamokin region, and work with a light force.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.—Seeds—Cloverseed comes in slowly and meets with a fair demand; 500 bags prime sold at 10¾c, and 10 bags inferior at 9¾c. Timothy is firm at $6. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·10.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron may be quoted at $30 ₮ ton.

The Flour market is less active, but the advance recorded yesterday is well sustained. There is very little demand except from the local trade, whose purchases foot up 1200 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Northwestern extra family at $6·75@7·25, the latter rate for choice Minnesota; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7·50, and fancy brands at $7·75@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·12½@5·25. 500 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on private terms.

The tone of the Wheat market is strong and prime lots are in demand, but inferior grades are neglected; sales of 3000 bushels at $1·55@1·58 for Indiana red, $1·40@1·50 for Pennsylvania red, and $1·58@1·59 for Ohio amber. Rye is held with much confidence; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 95@96c. Corn is in fair demand at an advance of 1c.; sales of 1500 bushels at 77c. for yellow, and 76c for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged; 2500 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 58@60c.

Whisky is 1c. lower. 25 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 93c., and 50 barrels Pennsylvania wood-bound at 91c.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Chanzy's Retreat Continued.

Further Prussian Successes.

Luxemburg Neutrality.

Matters at Washington.

Repeal of the Income Tax.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Policy of Austria.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Journal of St. Petersburg* in a recent editorial criticises in caustic language the reply of Baron von Beust to the note of Gortschakoff, and says distinctly that the policy of Austria is not calculated to secure the friendship of Russia or of the Western powers.

General Chanzy's Retreat.

LONDON, Jan. 17—1 P. M.—A despatch received from Versailles says that the French army under General Chanzy are retreating from Lavals, and the German army in full pursuit, and already past the town of Vaiges, fourteen miles east of Laval. 2000 additional prisoners have been taken.

Alencon was Occupied

by the Germans on the night of the 16th.

General von Werder maintained his position to the southward of Belfort on Monday against renewed attacks from the French Army of the East.

The German Loss

is comparatively small.

A despatch dated Pruntlat, 17th January, reports

Renewed Fighting

to-day along the whole line.

Prussia and Luxemburg.

LONDON, Jan. 17—1 P. M.—The King of Prussia, in a letter to Prince Henry of Luxemburg, counsels him to be prudent and cautious, and asserts that Prussia never intended an attack on the independence of Luxemburg.

The Fire on Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram*).—A despatch from Versailles dated the 17th, states that the fire of the Prussians on Paris still continues. Part of the

Siege Train

from Merieres has been placed on the batteries of Montmorency and has done considerable damage to the public buildings within their range.

Women and Children Leaving St. Denis.

All the women and children in St. Denis left the neighborhood on Sunday, as it was known that the enemy threatened to destroy this part of the city. The effect of Trochu's proclamation was very manifest.

The excitement consequent on the belief that that there was treason with the Guards has subsided to a great extent, and the inhabitants endure the revolting horrors of the siege with calmness.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Notwithstanding the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to repeal the income tax and thereby get rid of a large number of revenue officers, there is a disposition in Congress to allow it to remain until it expires by limitation, which is next year. The Ways and Means Committee to-day did not take any definite action in regard to the matter. Some members allege that if they attempt to do this, it will cause a general overhauling of the Revenue bill, and require the tax on gross receipts taken off last year to be restored.

American Diplomatists.

The proposition whether an American citizen can be accredited in a diplomatic capacity from a foreign Government to his own country was discussed in committee this morning. The case of Caldwell, sent as Minister from one of the South American States, is the one under immediate consideration. The sentiment of the committee is against the proposition because it would establish a bad precedent.

Mr. Dawes is in the midst of a very large pile of documents in

The Korponing Matter.

which involves nearly half a million of dollars, for carrying the mails. The belief is that there is no foundation for the claim, and that Dawes will succeed in stopping its payment.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fechter the Flunky.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Fechter has given the net receipts of his benefit ($3248) to charities, dividing $3000 amongst twelve of the most deserving institutions in Boston, and requesting the balance to be given to the Dramatic Fund, if any such exists in the city.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19.—Mr. Dechert presented a petition in favor of repealing the collateral inheritance tax on public bequests.

Mr. Connell, one of like import from the Church of the Messiah and one from the Pennsylvania Bible Society.

Mr. Henszey, one from officers of the 1st Division protesting against the passage of any law forming independent military companies in that division.

The bill appropriating $25,000 to the sufferers by the late fire at Mifflin was reported back by the committee amended so as to read $20,000.

The following bills were introduced:—

By Mr. Connell, one dividing the Twentieth ward and creating the Twenty-ninth ward; east of Broad street to be the Twentieth, and west of Broad street the Twenty-ninth. Each ward to have eight divisions. Also, one to lay out and open a State road in Philadelphia and Delaware counties in such manner that Sixty-fifth street shall be continued in direct line until it intersects the West Chester plank road on Market street.

Mr. Buckalew, one providing for a revision of the Constitution.

Mr. Randall, one supplementary to the act enabling railroad and other corporations to straighten, widen, and deepen their lines and bridges, etc., thereof.

Mr. Davis, one continuing in force the 4th section of the act of April 2, 1868, extending to canal companies privileges heretofore conferred on railroad companies.

Mr. Randall, one incorporating the American Impervious Stone Company.

Mr. Henszey, one repealing the act of March 21, 1865, relating to bridges on White Branch and Susquehanna Canal.

Mr. Olmstead, one changing the name of the Buffalo and Washington Railway to the Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia Railway Company.

Mr. Rutan, one repealing the act of February 16, 1870, entitled "An Act to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter."

Mr. Henszey, one supplemental to an act to incorporate the Workingmen's Building Association of Philadelphia, having reference to validating deeds.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Reinoehl, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported a bill urging Congress to enact a law authorizing soldiers or their widows to acquire title to 160 acres of lands without settlement. Passed.

Mr. Skinner offered the following:—

Resolved, That we heartily endorse and approve the recommendations of the Governor as made in his message that a general amnesty be granted by the United States to all persons implicated in the recent Rebellion, and that in making this humane suggestion his Excellency but echoes the sentiment and wishes of three-fourths of the citizens of the loyal States.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of this body that in sending armed soldiers to the recent elections in the North, with the pretense of protecting the polls, without a previous requisition being made by the State authorities, the General Government has committed a grave error looking in the direction of despotic power, and that it was the duty as well as the right of the Chief Magistrate of the State, and for the time being the guardian of our liberties, to point out the error and warn the people against the dangerous tendencies or such acts of usurpation, and that for his prompt and fearless acting in our behalf he merits and will receive the cordial approbation of all the lovers of constitutional freedom.

Mr. Strang moved that the resolutions be referred to a committee of five, of which Mr. Skinner shall be chairman, with instructions also to inquire into the Alabama claims. (Laughter.)

In the debate which ensued, Messrs. Skinner, Chalfant, Ellis, and other Democrats held that the compliment was one to the Governor, and that the resolution had been offered in good faith. The Republicans, among whom were Messrs. Smith, of Philadelphia, Strang, Mann, Elliott, and Robb, contested that the resolution has simply been thrown as a firebrand by the Democrats into the Republican ranks. The Republican party was competent to make its own resolutions and to express its own views.

A political discussion ensued of a very general and discursive character.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Jan. 19, 1871.

The demand for money is again quite active, with considerable drain towards the West to supply the wants of the pork-packers, who are just now making some demand upon the banks. The activity in flour and grain aids the movement also, and both causes combined tend to keep the market steady. The supply both at the banks and outside, however, is ample for all necessities for some time to come, and rates continue quite easy and in favor of buyers. We quote call loans at 5½@6½ per cent., the lower figure on Government collaterals. Discounts are quiet and easy, and rates almost nominal. The banks are supplying their customers freely at legal interest.

Gold is quiet and very steady, with sales at 110¾, without a single variation.

Government bonds are in moderate request and firm at last night's closing figures.

The stock market was active, and prices show great strength. Sales of City 6s, new, at 100¾@100¾. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 86¾.

Reading Railroad was steady, with small sales at 49¾@49¼. Pennsylvania was active and advanced, selling at 62¾@62¾. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 121@121½; Lehigh Valley at 60¾, and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 46. 37¾ was bid for Catawissa preferred and 27¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares were in demand, with large sales of Lehigh at 33¾@34, the latter b. o.; Susquehanna sold at 7. 16¾ was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

In Bank shares we notice sales of Mechanics' at 31¾@32, and Girard at 61.

In Passenger Railroad stocks there were sales of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets at 33. 24½ was bid for Spruce and Pine and 15¾ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, N. 2d.....100¾
$1000 do .....s. 10 0¾
$5000 do 100¾
$5000 do 2d. 100¾
$500 W Jersey R 7s 97½
$500 do..... 97½
$1000 Leh 6s, 84..... 85
$3000 Leh Gold L.... 86¾
$2000 Pa & N Y C 7s
.....85.... 92½
10 sh Mech Bank.. 31½
7 do..... 32
10 sh Girard Bk.... 61
12 sh C & Am R.1s.
c&p.. 121
50 do..opg&1.121
20 do .opg&1.121½
100 do....c&p.121½
18 sh Leh V R.... 60¾
10 sh O C & A R.1s.
cash . 46
$200 City 6s, prior
to '92... 101¾
$6000 City 6s N..1s.100¾
$6000 do..b30wn.100¾
$2000 do.....100¾
$1000 do.....b30.100¾
100 sh Penna..b30. 62¾
82 sh Leh V R.... 60¾
100 sh Leh N..b30. 33¾
100 do.....b15. 33¾
200 do..... 33¾
100 do.....c. 33¾
200 do....b60. 34
100 do.....1s. 33¾
100 do..s30wn. 33¾
190 do..... 33¾
100 do..b60wn. 34
200 do b30. 33¾
100 sh Penna R..s5. 62¾
5 do 1s. 62¾
5 do.....c. 62¾
100 do....s10. 62¾
100 do....2d&R. 62¾
8 sh Read R...1s. 49¾
7 do..... 49¾
100 do.....s5. 49¾
50 do..... 49¾
100 sh Susq Cnl..... 7
100 sh 13th & 15th R 23

SECOND BOARD.

8 sh O C & A R.1s 46
2 do.....c. 46
73 do 1s. 46
6 sh Read...s5wn. 49¾
10 sh Minehill R... 52
15 sh Girard Bk.... 61¾
100 sh Hestonville.. 13⅝
100 do..... 15⅝

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110½; do. 1862, 109.@109¼; do. 1864, 108¼@108¾; do. 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. 1865, new, 107½@107¾; do. 1867, do. 107¾@108; do. 1868, do. 108¼@108¾; 10-40s, 107⅝@107¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109⅞@110½; Gold, 110¼@110¾; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 75@76; Central Pacific Railroad 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 630@645.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....110¾ 10·03 A. M.....110¾
10·01 " .....110¾ 10·04 " 110¾
10·12 " .....110¾ 12·15 P. M.....110¾

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Stocks steady. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 109½; do. 1864, do., 108½; do. 1865, do. 108¾; do. 1865, new, 107⅞; do. 1867, 107⅞; do. 1868, 108½; 10-40s, 107¾; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton Co., 67½; Cumberland preferred, 26; New York Central and Hudson River, 92; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 98¾; Adams Express, 66½; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 89½; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 105¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Western Union Telegraph, 47½.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 19

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....37 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....49

SUN RISES..... 7·21 | MOON SETS..... 6· 7
SUN SETS..... 5· 2 | HIGH WATER..... 0·36

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 19.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports passed in for Baltimore, brig Canada, from Rio, and bark Thames, from Liverpool for City Point. A northeast storm prevails.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 19.—The schr Magnolia, reported some days ago struck by a heavy sea, off Cape Charles, has broken up. Her cargo will be a total loss.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr West Wind, Townsend, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, Providence, do.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Providence, Reppller, Gordon & Co.
Schr Mary E. Femerick, Dasey, Charleston, S.C., do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Helen, Clark, from Dividing Creek, with lumber to captain.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MR. BLACK'S REPLY TO WILSON.

From the N. Y. World.

The striking article from the *Galaxy* which we reprinted yesterday is one of the most remarkable specimens of vigorous rhetoric and overwhelming logic which it has been our fortune to peruse for many a day. But we wish that Mr. Black had been content to give the uncolored argument without his vindictive, seathing rhetoric. His reply to Senator Wilson would not indeed have been such piquant reading if he had dispensed with its warmth of coloring, but it would have been more persuasive, and more convincing to the misguided people who regard the late Secretary Stanton as a model patriot and political saint. Rhetoric has no value except as a means of gaining attention; and Mr. Black's eminent talents and recognized standing would have insured him readers without this extraneous aid. The hardest lesson both for tyros and veterans in argument is to learn the weakening effect of excessive emphasis. He who would convince others must adapt himself to their points of view. The art of doing this is the great secret of persuasive writing.

Mr. Black and Senator Wilson together have made it very clear that Stanton was one of the most consummate hypocrites and most extraordinary examples of duplicity that ever lived. There is no longer any room to doubt that in the memorable winter of 1861 Stanton acted a disgraceful double part; pretending to President Buchanan and his Cabinet that he was a zealous supporter of their views, and at the same time holding clandestine interviews with the Republican leaders, assuring them that he was devoted to their interests, and habitually betraying to them the secrets, or pretended secrets, of the administration. His *role* in the Cabinet was that of a staunch and thorough-paced adherent; his other *role* was that of a spy upon the administration and divulger to its enemies of its secret counsels. Mr. Black produces unanswerable evidence that Stanton acted the first of these parts; Mr. Wilson produces evidence, equally unanswerable, that he acted the second. Now, even on the supposition that he was a *truthful* spy upon the Cabinet which gave him their confidence, his conduct was ineffably base and disgraceful. But the evidence shows that his midnight revelations were unscrupulous *falsehoods*. He libelled the Cabinet which gave him their confidence in order to ingratiate himself with those to whom he pretended to divulge their secrets. If there be a lower depth of baseness and depravity, history has not revealed the names of those who have sunk to it.

It must not be forgotten that at the time when Stanton was acting this disgraceful part, there were other men in the Cabinet whose record is as "loyal" as his. General Dix was Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Holt Secretary of War—the two most important positions, at that time, in the administration. These gentlemen were present at all Cabinet meetings; were cognizant of all the Government counsels; had as ample means as Mr. Stanton of knowing all damaging secrets. If the administration was unfaithful, General Dix and Mr. Holt were accomplices, and Stanton's pretended revelations must have implicated them as well as other members of the Cabinet. Who, even among Republicans, believes that they were consenting witnesses and parties to treason?

And yet they must have been, if there was any truth in Stanton's midnight disclosures. It is clear that those pretended disclosures were slanders, invented by Stanton to curry favor with a party which would have offices to bestow during the ensuing four years. He simulated zeal for Mr. Buchanan's administration to insure the office he then held; and he acted the part of a spy upon it, and fabricated slanders against its loyalty, as a means of recommending himself to the party which was about to come into power. How did it happen that General Dix, with equal opportunities and equal zeal for the Union, never discovered the enormous treachery which Stanton made it his daily and nightly business to convey to the camp of the enemy? The explanation is, that the disclosures were not facts, but fabrications.

It is known and notorious that the first month of Mr. Lincoln's administration was modelled on the last two months of Mr. Buchanan's. If there was feebleness and vacillation under the one, it was continued under the other. Mr. Lincoln's inaugural was in the very spirit of President Buchanan's conduct. Mr. Seward, abetted by General Scott, intrigued for the abandonment of Fort Sumter, although President Buchanan had been resolute and persistent in his determination to hold it. The new administration adopted no new measures until the firing upon Sumter aroused and electrified the country. Mr. Lincoln is just as open to accusations of treachery as was Mr. Buchanan during the last two months of his administration, when Stanton was acting the spy and deceiving both the Cabinet and the Republicans—the administration by pretended zeal for all its measures and opinions, and the Republicans by bearing false witness against the men who gave him their confidence.

Mr. Black, in his last article, nails many falsehoods to the counter, but its chief interest consists in the damning light it sheds upon the character of Stanton. If Stanton had died before he was made Secretary of War, there could not be two opinions respecting his disgraceful duplicity and baseness. He was an energetic and unscrupulous administrator, and was so fully supported by the passions of the people in that passionate era, that they would willingly ignore or condone the loathsome treachery of his previous conduct. But history will give its final verdict on the sound maxim, *Nihil de mortuis nisi* VERUM.

THE CRISIS OF THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Times.

What may be called the third epoch of the Franco-German war is drawing to a close. The first ended with Woerth, when it was demonstrated that an offensive campaign was out of the question, and that all the available strength of France would be required to defend her own soil. The second ended with Sedan, when the incapacity for this purpose of the empire and its regularly organized army was fully demonstrated. The third will close with the inevitable surrender of Paris, and the more than probable defeat of the thrice-organized Army of the Loire, which has once more been summoned to make a supreme effort on behalf of "Liberty and the Republic." After that, if the war continues at all, it must be in the form of irregularly organized and desultory fighting, by bodies of men animated by no uniform impulse, save the single determination of saying No! to every demand for submission on the basis of territorial concession. Terrible as have been the hardships of the later phases of the struggle, one like this would be far more replete with horrors. Strong as the Germans are, they have not force sufficient for a complete military occupation of France; but, once released from the vast enterprise of besieging Paris, they can isolate in the most complete manner the four great sections of French territory and population from each other; they can prevent any possible government being obeyed over any but a very small portion of the country; they can, in fact, complete the social and political chaos which is already impending over the nation.

The Republican leaders of France—and no other political power need for a moment be taken into account—know this as well as the most disinterested of on-lookers. Yet it by no means follows that universal submission will follow the fall of Paris. They may simply elect, with the possible concurrence of the majority of the people, to allow Germany to work out the problem before her in any way she thinks fit. They may say, "She has got the provinces she wants, let her keep them, but their cession will be formally ratified by no act of ours. While the invader remains on our soil we shall continue to refuse to convene a national assembly, whose sittings would be held under the muzzles of Prussian cannon. Our conquerers want a huge indemnity; the longer they stay the more difficulty they will have in raising it. Let them go on making forced requisitions here and there, so long as they find them repay the cost of collection. Let them continue to spread famine and pestilence as they have already scattered death and ruin, till civilization cries shame, and in very weariness Germany recalls her hosts, and contents herself with occupying what she intends permanently to keep." Such a resolution might be deplorable enough, but no one can say that it is impossible. Come what may, France and the Republic are indestructible, and it is far from impossible that the approaching crisis of the national defence may be only the opening of a new phase of this determined and terrible struggle.

PAUPERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The pauper in the body politic threatens to be the one unsolvable problem just now in England and here. Our friends in Philadelphia and the guardians of the poor in London especially appear to find the burden more than they can bear. What business a man who can't work and is not ashamed to beg has to live at all, is a question apparently too hard for these gentlemen. Even the bugs of creation find their uses in museums, or, cased in amber, may give rise to poetic inquiry as to "how the devil they came there?" But the pauper, they complain, dead or alive, is so much waste matter. Society spews him out. Science will have none of him. This class and order are, alas! but too well known. There is no doubt as to how he got here. He has not only come already, but he keeps coming every year, a gaunt, unweaned army, in swaddling bands; and he claims it to be a religious duty so to keep on coming *in perpetuum*. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the patience of these guardians of almshouses should wax threadbare, and that they should strive to lessen the weight by every laudable means open to them.

In one of the English work-houses the means embraced the inclosing of contumacious paupers in air-tight cells over night; kicking to death; smoking out women who were trying to escape by the infirmary chimney with chlorine gas, the infirmary being filled at the time with sick and dying patients. At St. George's-in-the-East the guardians divide the trade of the almshouse among themselves, one supplying the paupers with boots and shoes, another with liquor, a third being tinker in general for the boilers. The chaplain complaining that the bacchanalian brother kept the paupers not only drunk, but busy stealing to pay for their grog, he was incontinently taken by the nape of the neck and kicked out of the board. One nurse was exported for an unpleasant habit she had of shaking the dying paupers to hurry their exit—the witness apologizing for her, in the last case of the kind, by alleging that "Mrs. Sullivan did take an unreasonable long time dying."

Our neighbors in Philadelphia have massed all their dead weight of pauperism in Blockley Almshouse, and the meetings of its guardians are anticipated in that city of brotherly love by reporters and people as the best of farce-shows. A certain Mr. Parker, it appears, steadily complains that the bread served to the paupers is not to be distinguished in taste or appearance from wet sand; that the wards are fuller and fouler than the Black Hole of Calcutta, and that their inmates are dying like sheep, and certainly with no unreasonable waste of time. The reverend old Quakers who constitute the rest of the board as statedly reply to him not by investigation of the difficulties, but by threats of "kicking him out" and oaths against "jabbering bean poles," calculated to create astonishment in the minds of all who are accustomed to revere Penn and the boasted charities of his grave followers. What truth there may be in Mr. Parker's allegations we know not, but the very language of the guardians increases the doubt we have often expressed of the expediency of placing large bodies of the helpless wards of the State, whether paupers, idiots, or insane, in the care of a few men who naturally soon come to regard misery as a mechanical weight to be overcome by a general hard system and rule. In England the boarding-out system is rapidly coming into general use with regard to their paupers, and, we doubt not, a plan approximating to it will before long be found the most in accordance not only with benevolence but economy in this country.

WHY GOOD PEOPLE DO NOT SYMPATHIZE WITH FRANCE.

From the London Spectator.

In the *Fortnightly Review* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* Mr. Frederic Harrison has vigorously expressed his amazement that good Liberals should display any sympathy for what he calls Bismarckism. But the reason is not far to seek. It was set forth in the lecture of Father Hyacinthe last week. At least half of the stern anger with which France is visited by the most moral, most upright, class of Englishmen comes from the fact, not that the gauntlet was thrown down by France, or that her pretext for declaring war was the most transparently wicked ever employed by a great nation, but that she done more than any other country to clothe vice with splendor and grace. People whose Christianity did not drive them away from the side of the Southern States, but permitted them to wink at slavery, look upon France with disgust and vehement passion, because Paris has raised vice to the dignity of a fine art, because the literature of France recalls the license of decaying Rome, and because the moral tone of France betrays a depraved taste revolting to the instincts which are generated by the sweet delicacy of an English household. Some of the best men and women resolutely refuse to look beyond the proposition that Germany is a nation of purity, and France a nation of license. They cannot bring themselves to hold with a firm grip the equally manifest proposition that Prussia may now be going as certainly down the abyss of political immorality, as France did on the eve of the war. Or, even if they hold that Germany is doing wrong by seizing Alsace and Lorraine against the will of the inhabitants, they will not face the logical result—that she is doing a deed less heinously bad than the partition of Poland, and that she merits a large measure of the stern judgment which has followed the crime of France. They have but one answer—that the French are a wicked people. Nor can it be denied that Mr. Carlyle has a firm substratum of truth for the vehement rhetoric in which he clothes the counts of the indictment. Paris alone would go far to condemn a whole people. London may be only a gradation less wicked, if indeed it be less wicked at all; London may be a sink of vice equally gross and equally hideous in its abundance; but the vice of London is not gilded, or taken under the wing of wit and taste, like that of the French capital. The vice of London is coarsely vulgar, idiotically insane; it does not give a tone to society, nor has it a literature devoted to the celebration of its own infernal fascinations; men of letters do not enlist in what Mr. Carlyle might justly call "the Devil's Regiment of the Line," or sell their souls into his service. Mr. Swinburne has striven hard, no doubt, to erect an English literature of impurity, based on the best models of France; but when the thing was done in plain English, its vileness, its want of manliness, its imp-like orgies filled men of the world with unutterable loathing, which was only intensified by the plaudits of the little clique who placed the young poet in the same rank with Shelley. France, on the other hand, has nourished a large school of letters to which the artistic treatment of vice is the abiding theme. In no other country would such a writer as Theophile Gautier be possible. Here is a man gifted with wit, charming sentiment, a delicate perception of the intricate machinery of passion, tenderness of soul, an easy and melodious eloquence; and all these endowments are employed to teach, so far as art can teach, that the aim of art is to bring back the gilded and aesthetic license of Greece. One of Gautier's books, which we do not choose to name, is so full of subtle analysis, so enriched with beauty of expression, and so infernal in its viciousness, that even a man of the world might be excused for calmly and deliberately tearing it to pieces, leaf by leaf, for carefully placing the fragments in the fire, and watching till every fragment of the lazar-like stuff be turned to ashes. The literature of England presents no such phenomenon of genius wedded to a satyr-like depravity. Even Byron, the most flagrant of our poetic sinners, won the enthusiastic homage of the reading mob by the intensity of his passion, by the marvellous force with which he gave utterance to the Philistine craving for freedom from the shackles of a prim civilization, by the intensity with which he reflected the unrest and the weariness that trouble the meanest souls, by powers that might in noble hands have been consecrated to noble ends. The vileness of Byron has not helped him to become the favorite poet of the untutored young, and of what Mr. Matthew Arnold would term the unregenerate middle-class, but has rather hindered him from reaching the chief place in the Pantheon of Philistia. And the moral taint on such poetry as that of Byron belongs to a different genus from the artistic depravity which casts the blight of a moral leprosy over the lighter literature of France. The typically French school has raised vice to the dignity of a fine art, has crowned it with poetic garlands, and chanted its praises with song; so that if the new gospel has the warrant of truth, it undoes all the Christian teaching of the last two thousand years, and sets us drearily down once more amid the paganism of a viler and less gifted Greece. France has been the corrupter of youth. She has been the evangelist of depravity. Armed with a literature as perfect in form as that of Athens, she has waged war against that purity of tone and principle which is the most distinctive heritage of Christianity, and in comparison with which all the glories of literature, all the graces of art, all the triumphs of our electric telegraph and steam engine civilization are only so much dust and ashes.

Germany, on the other hand, is not less specially a land of domestic purity than England itself. The Germans are good husbands, good wives, good sons and brothers. Much, it is true, must be said on the other side. Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, and some other German cities are not the most exemplary in the world. The gambling "hells" which existed at Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, and some other German places of fashion, until they were found intolerable by the stern Lutheranism of King William, did shock the English sense of propriety. And amid the established gods of morality and religion, the German thinking class wields the Thorhammer of revolution more remorselessly than the most intrepid of the French iconoclasts. German thought has given a new depth to the French instinct for the destruction of the sanctities and the proprieties. Germany can claim half the parenthood even of such distinctively French products as positivism. Germany has done a thousandfold more than France to disturb the quiet of orthodox England, by directly or indirectly sending across her frontiers a crowd of Goths and Visigoths in the shape of essayists and reviewers, Colensos, Voyseys, and the apostolic band of devout atheists who are guided by the one orthodox follower of Auguste Comte, and who find salvation in the commemoration of their grandmothers. All these facts are sorrowfully admitted by the good apologists for Bismarckism. But, in reply, they point to the purity of moral atmosphere in Germany. Immorality is not in the air. The people are too much swayed by the dictates of manly virtue to breed Theophile Gautiers. His masterpieces would excite the loathing of every cultivated man outside that dilettante clique which is characterized by an incapacity for logical thought, and a picturesque hostility to the moral law. He would be "cut" dead by the literary class, which would tell him that, although he might wield the scalpel as remorselessly as he pleased, and might state the results of dissection with the fearlessness of science, he degraded the divinity of intellect by giving an unhallowed glory to passion. He would excite the same scorn and disgust as a man of genius who habitually got drunk and rolled in the gutter. He would be classed with Edgar Allan Poe. And it is because Germany sets up a high standard of purity in speech and act, that her triumphs over France have been celebrated with the hallelujahs of many good Englishmen. It is, on the other hand, because the typical literature of France is a literature of license, and because her moral atmosphere is murky, that she excites absolute loathing in many English homes which have taken the noble side in all the great contests of recent years, such as the fight to liberate the American slaves, and the contest to free Ireland from the iniquity of the alien Church establishment. The tremendous punishment of France excites such fierce joy as might have fired the spirit of the Hebrews when they heard that the priests of Baal had been utterly destroyed, and the Canaanitish women and children smitten with the edge of the sword. The hatred is so absorbing as to blind the eye to the lines of political rectitude. The unscrupulous intrigues of Bismarck; that barrack-room piety of the King, which thanks God for victories, and cuts Providence in a season of defeat; the barbaric spirit of the squireen caste which is permitted to rule the best instructed people in the world; the detestable military spirit which threatens to make Prussia the pest of Europe; the sanguinary evangel of professors who would set Europe in a flame to make good their own ethnological dogma, that Germany is gifted with a divine right to rule everybody who speaks a German patois; the abominable wickedness which has punished the firing of stray shots by setting fire to whole villages and sending innocent women and children adrift on the world—all this display of a dull brutality and a blind fury which history will execrate and God will judge, wrings from many of the best Englishmen the comment of silence or of condonation.

Those literary apostles to the Gentiles who have sat at the feet of the French Gamaliel will sneer at a preference for Germany which is built solely on the idea that the domestic life of the Fatherland is purer than that of France. They will dismiss such a preference with a contemptuous sneer at the highly-organized irrationality of the British Philistine. And we certainly offer no apology for the apathy with which a section of the liberal party sees the most caste-bound and essentially un-liberal of all Courts preparing to transfer a million and a half of people from the rule of France to that of Germany, and treating the protests of those people as contemptuously as if Alsace and Lorraine were inhabited by a race of cattle. That many of the persons who were on the side of the North during the American war should now be singing hallelujahs over the aggressive policy of Bismarck, shows the liberal instinct even of many liberals to be only skin-deep, and their moral sense to be at the mercy of their prejudices. And equally unjust, we also grant, is the accusation of wholesale immorality which is flung at the French people. The peasantry of France, who form the bulk of the nation, compare favorably as respects morality of act and tone with the peasantry of typically "moral" countries like home-loving, Presbyterian, and pious Scotland. The idea that France is represented by Paris, and that French novels are a true index of French life, is on a par, in point of accuracy, with the belief that the United States are faithfully represented by New York. Hence a signal injustice is done to the cause of liberalism and to the morality of France by the good people whom we have in view, when they shut their eyes to the criminal folly of annexing Alsace and Lorraine, and to the wickedness of burning villages full of innocent women and children, because a Theophile Gautier can be bred by France, and because the moral atmosphere of France is less pure than that of Germany. But such a protest against the good people does not satisfy the professional despisers of the British Philistine. They exclaim that the morality which can condemn the Gautiers must be the morality of Churchwardenism, and must be as far beneath the dignity of philosophical discussion as the political creed of an average Tory squire, or the theology of an average clergyman. Nevertheless, the British Philistine is guided in this instance by a sure instinct, which enables him to detect, in a confused way, truths a thousand times deeper than the philosophy of the light brigade of "thinkers" that half know Hegel and wholly know Dumas. They see that whatever is best and most enduring in modern civilization does rest on purity of life. They see that the nation which displays a pure family life, and generates a pure tone of thought, is dowered with elements of lastingness for which we look in vain amid the most splendidly gifted of those peoples that have accepted the Athenian edition of the moral law. They see that the nation which finds its guidance in that abbreviated code of duty is on the high road to death. And if these are the counsels of Philistinism, as they are contemptuously characterized by some poetical rhetoricians whose peculiarity of mind enables them to exhaust the possibilities of shallowness, it is time for all of us to seek in Philistinism a school. If, on the one hand, the German war has led many good people to forget the principles of liberalism, and utter unduly sweeping judgments on the morality of the French people; on the other hand, it has brought into healthy prominence the detestation with which the best part of the English people regard vice, however gilded it may be by fashion, or however glorified by intellect and art.

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Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

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NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,

1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

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State Room accommodations for passengers.

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W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$
To London	80	To London	38
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
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THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, January 18, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, January ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 21, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 21.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Thursday, January 26, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 3.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27 No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE.

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets,

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 5 J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

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No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
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FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

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FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propeliers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

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PURE RYE WHISKIES,

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FURNITURE, ETC.

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PATENT SOFA BED.

In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of my patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPION'S and ALLEN & BROTHERS, and at the Manufactory, No. 230 South SECOND Street.

This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair. The beadstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.

H. F. HOVER,

No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

12 2 tuthrs4rp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, 8 23 mwa

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NEVER FADES.

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Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

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N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Hamlet" and "Richard III" at the Chesnut

Hamlet was performed on Tuesday night at the Chesnut Street Theatre to a large audience, and with a distribution of characters above the average in efficiency. Mr. Davenport's "Hamlet" has long been acknowledged by those who have studied the part for themselves as the best upon the American stage. It is not merely a graceful piece of acting, or an elegant piece of elocution, or a thoughtful interpretation of the most difficult character in the whole range of the drama; but it is a personation warm and glowing with life, and the actor inspires his audience with the impression that he not only acts with his head but with his heart, that he feels what there is in the character, and that in his inner consciousness he has reached the heart of its mystery. In spite of its remarkable merits Mr. Davenport's "Hamlet" has never been as popular with the masses as Mr. Booth's personation of the same part—to a certain extent it has been "caviare to the general"—and without making any invidious comparisons it will not be amiss to say a few words in regard to the why and wherefore. Mr. Booth's most remarkable characteristic is good taste, and this has served him better than poetical instincts have some other actors, Mr. Davenport among the number. Mr. Booth has reconstructed the whole of the stage "business" of his "Hamlet," and he has done this with remarkable judgment. His performance of this *role* is a wonderfully beautiful piece of mechanism, but we cannot understand how any student of Shakespeare can say that, apart from its most picturesque exterior, Mr. Booth's "Hamlet" is a great performance. Mr. Davenport, in his personation of this part, presents some "points" which are his own; but, for the most part, he follows closely the traditions of the stage, and his "Hamlet," in its external features, does not differ materially from the performances of a number of other actors who have undertaken the *role*. Its great merits are in the interpretation of the text, and it would be a great performance still if Mr. Davenport, discarding all the usual appliances of the theatre, should undertake the representation of "Hamlet," dressed only in his ordinary street costume, and without any advantages of scenery. It needs no argument to prove which of two such performances must be the best, but it is easy to understand why that of Mr. Booth should be the most generally popular.

Without undertaking the, at this late day, useless task of giving a close criticism of Mr. Davenport's "Hamlet," it may not be amiss for us to make a few comments upon two important points wherein he, Mr. Booth, and every other actor who attempts the part fail to give it a thoroughly adequate presentation upon the stage. Let any experienced play-goer read carefully the conclusion of the first act of the tragedy, and then ask himself whether he has ever seen it acted as it should be. The scene after the exit of the "Ghost" is one of the most remarkable that Shakespeare ever wrote. A relaxation of the mental strain induced by the interview with the "Ghost," is plainly indicated by "Hamlet's" "wild and whirling words," and the frightful humor of the reference to the "fellow in the cellarage" marks a mental reaction that certainly approaches, if it is not really, madness. There is a forced calmness in "Hamlet's" demeanor towards his friends, but this is disturbed by the underground utterances of the "Ghost," and there is something almost hysterical in the language that the dramatist has put in the mouth of the prince at this point. We well understand how difficult it must be to represent this scene upon the stage, but it should be represented, for it is the key to the mystery of "Hamlet." Mr. Davenport is the man of all others to restore this important passage, for if he cannot act it, no one on the American stage can.

Another point is that none of the representations of "Hamlet" sufficiently mark the "antic disposition" which was the sign of the real or the pretended madness of the former. In the very first scene after the interview with the "Ghost," "Ophelia" tells her father how "Hamlet" appeared to her:—

"With his doublet all unbraced;
No hat upon his head; his stockings foul'd,
Ungarter'd, and down-gyved to his ancle;
Pale as his shirt; his knees knocking each other,
And with a look so piteous in purport,
As if he had been loosed out of hell
To speak of horrors."

It is clear from this that Shakespeare intended "Hamlet" to appear with a disordered dress and all the outward signs of madness in the subsequent scenes of the play; but who ever saw the character presented in this manner? We commend these points to the notice of Mr. Davenport as being in every way worthy of his respectful consideration.

The support on Tuesday night at the Chesnut was, for the most part, very satisfactory. Mrs. Davenport made an excellent "Queen," and Miss Glover, who appears to be an actress of real ability, gave a thoroughly artistic personation of "Ophelia." Mr. Thorne was a respectable "Ghost," although he spoke too loud, and the other parts were very fairly represented.

The performance of *Richard III* last evening attracted another fine audience, Mr. Davenport being the representative of the hunchback tyrant. Shakespeare's Lancastrian prejudices led him to paint "Richard" as a perfect villain, although there is good reason to believe that, if not a perfect model of virtue, he was far from being as bad as his enemies have insisted that he was. However it may violate historical truth, the play of *Richard III* is a masterly performance, and a certain dash of melodrama about the hero has made it one of the most popular plays upon the stage. Mr. Davenport in his personation of "Richard" follows closely the traditions of the stage, and it differs from the efforts of other actors more in the degree of power displayed than in any merely outward characteristics. The shell is the same, but the vivifying spirit is that of the artist who understands how to realize all the terrible energy with which the dramatist has endowed the "Richard" of his play. The performance last evening, apart from Mr. Davenport's fine acting, presented many points of excellence, the "Queen Elizabeth" of Mrs. Davenport, the "Lady Anne" of Miss Glover, and the "Richmond" of Mr. Thorne being particularly entitled to commendation.

PROFESSOR RUFUS ADAMS.—This gentleman, who is so well-known in our city as an able and experienced teacher of elocution, we are gratified to notice, has lately appeared in his hitherto accustomed *role* of an actor. He appeared as "Shylock" at the Amateurs' Drawing Room, on the 13th inst.—a part in which he had previously made a favorable impression at the Arch Street Theatre, both occasions being of a complimentary character. At the Amateurs' Drawing Room he was cleverly supported in the cast by a number of his pupils, who acquitted themselves not only with credit, but well-merited applause. The comedy of the *Merchant of Venice* went off quite smoothly, and exhibited in a very acceptable manner the merits of his mode of tuition. The recitations and enactions of the several parts were, to our mode of thinking, as favorable as could have been expected from an amateur troupe.

Professor Adams, we learn, will appear again shortly at the Amateurs' Drawing Room, and soon afterwards at the Arch Street Theatre, in a new *role*, when his numerous friends and admirers will have another opportunity of testifying in a suitable manner both their respect and appreciation of his histrionic efforts. That he has been a faithful and indefatigable preceptor in the elocutionary art will generally be admitted, and we sincerely hope that in the resumption of his vocation upon the stage he will receive that generous and encouraging aid and support as will tend materially to enhance his chances for those coveted prizes—fame and fortune.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT *Love's Sacrifice* and *Katharine and Petruchio* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Great City* will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH the sensational drama of *Lost at Sea* is announced for this evening.

AT THE CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, a performance will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety performance is announced for this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, there will be dramatic performances this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

BIERSTADT'S picture of "The Emerald Pool" may be seen at Earles' galleries, No. 816 Chesnut street.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be represented this evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A joint caucus of the Republican members of Councils was held yesterday afternoon, and the following gentlemen nominated for directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company:—Messrs. Jacob Riegel, O. H. Wilson, John Noblit, J. Alexander Simpson, and J. D. Wetham.

—A special meeting of the Park Commission was held yesterday. The President and Engineer of the National Air Line Railroad were present, and submitted plans of the proposed road through the park, and also for a bridge over the Schuylkill river, near Fairmount dam. The Commissioners expressed their decided disapproval of the location of the road through the park.

—A meeting of colored soldiers and sailors of the late war was held last evening at Liberty Hall, Lombard street, above Seventh, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a reunion of all colored soldiers and sailors who served in the late war, on the 30th day of March next.

—A special meeting of the Building Commission was held yesterday afternoon. A resolution was adopted fixing Friday next at one o'clock as the time for opening the bids for work upon the new buildings. Messrs. Perkins, Gray and Wetherill were appointed a committee to ascertain and report upon the expenses of the recent litigation.

—The Eisenbrown-White contest was continued yesterday, and a number of witnesses were examined.

—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Lizzie Hughes, four years of age, was run over and instantly killed by a car on the Fifteenth Street Passenger Railway, near Fitzwater street.

—For a few weeks past two or three young men have been engaged in visiting dwellings in different parts of the city, and gaining access to them upon the false pretense that they had been sent to put down weather strips. Their object was to get an opportunity to steal, and they carried off valuables of various kinds from a number of houses. Yesterday, Detectives Gordon and Carlin arrested three young men, two of whom answer descriptions of the depredators. These gave the names of George Kennedy and John Quinn.

Domestic Affairs.

—Some of the Mexican journals allege that President Juarez holds their country under American influence.

—A report comes from the Ashland district that a basis of prices will soon be arranged with the striking coal miners.

—The people of Laconia, New Hampshire, experienced a slight shock of earthquake at half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

—The Michigan Legislature yesterday, in joint convention, elected Representative T. W. Ferry successor to Senator Howard.

—The directors of the united railroad companies of New Jersey will hold a meeting at Trenton to-day, to decide upon leasing the roads to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

—A committee of City Councils has had a conference with the Philadelphia delegation at Harrisburg, and urged the passage of a bill taxing insurance companies to support a paid fire department.

Foreign Affairs.

—The advance of Faidherbe's army has re-entered Albert.

—Granville presides at the sittings of the London Conference.

—The Bank of France has commenced the issue of forced paper money.

—General Faidherbe's vanguard has had a slight engagement at Longwy.

—Bourbaki attacked the Germans before Belfort on Sunday and was repulsed.

—The German garrison is strengthening the defenses of Strasburg against a possible attack of Bourbaki.

—A concentrated fire is kept up on Fort Issy, to prevent the French from repairing the breaches in its walls.

—Paris advices are that the fire of the French batteries is improving, and on the west side of the city they are especially active.

—The latest news from Yokohama, Japan, makes it appear that the roads in its vicinity are again becoming very unsafe for foreigners.

—A special despatch from London says Bismarck is seriously, and perhaps fatally, ill, and the English envoy at Versailles, Odo Russell, says:—"I have just left Bismarck, and I deeply regret to state my conviction that he has the mark of death on his countenance."

—General Trochu has been accused of treason on the ground that he endeavored to dissuade his officers from thing any further steps to defend Paris, and that he declared that the Prussians might enter the city whenever they choose. This he denies, and the accuser has been arrested as a spy.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Election of Officers.

A meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening, Mr. Coleman Sellers, President, in the chair. The annual report, read by the Actuary, states that the members and registered stockholders are as follows:—Number per last report, 1781; members elected in 1870, 107; stockholders, 14; present membership, 1854. The drawing school has been crowded, and the lecture room has been inadequate to contain the number desirous of attending. The organization of sections devoted to specialties in science and the arts proceeds slowly but surely, and promises to add to the usefulness of the Institute. In the report for 1869 the steps taken by the Institute towards inducing Congress to fix upon Philadelphia as the place for a great International Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures is likely to meet with success.

A proposed Franklin Institute Exhibition, to be held during 1871, is at present engrossing the attention of its proper committee, who are canvassing the city to procure suitable accommodations.

The following officers were elected for the year 1871:—

President—Coleman Sellers.
Vice-President—Robert E. Rogers.
Treasurer—Frederick Fraley.
Secretary—William H. Wahl.
Auditor—William Biddle.
Managers—William B. Le Van, Jacob Naylor, Samuel Sartain, Chas. Bullock, Enoch Lewis, William Helm, R. Egglesfield Griffith, Ed. H. Williams, Clarence S. Bement, Hector Orr.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting—Interesting Proceedings—Report of Work Done—Financial Report, Etc.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in Washington City, commencing on Tuesday, January 17. Among the distinguished gentleman present were Rev. Dr. Prime, of New York; Rev. Dr. Tracy, of Boston; Rev. B. F. Romaine, of Ohio, etc. The public anniversary was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Sunderland's.

Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, presided, and made an introductory address. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., Chaplain of the United States Senate. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Benjamin T. Haight, D. D., of Trinity Church, New York, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., ex-President of Princeton College, and Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., of Newark, N. J. The receipts during the year 1870 were $40,061. There have been 2588 emigrants sent to Liberia since the war. The whole number sent to Africa by the society is 14,574, and 5722 recaptured Africans have been furnished an asylum in Liberia, making a total of 20,296.

There are now six hundred freedmen in Kentucky, Georgia, and North Carolina earnestly entreating from the society a passage to Liberia. The new settlements of Brewerville and Arthington are very prosperous. The interior of Africa has been explored in two directions, to Boida and Palaka. Large towns were found, with thousands of peaceable and hospitable inhabitants. Iron ore and gold exist. Cotton is extensively cultivated, and woven into cloth of different patterns. Cam-wood and palm-oil forests abound, and horses are abundant. The friends of Africa desire the sympathy and cordial support of all Christians and philanthropists in the great work of building up a Christian republic in Africa.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society appointed as their delegates Eli K. Price, Esq., Rev. E. W. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Alex. Reed, D. D., Rev. S. E. Appleton, Rev. Thos. S. Malcom, and Arthur M. Burton, Esq. This society has recently appropriated nearly three thousand dollars to aid the work of the American Colonization Society. In view of the large number of excellent emigrants now anxious to go to Liberia, it is to be hoped that liberal responses may be promptly made.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH E. RINEAR, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS F. SCATTERGOOD, Administrator of the estate of JOSEPH E. RINEAR, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, January 26, A. D. 1871 at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 130 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
1 12 tt stu5t JOHN ROBERTS, Auditor.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL

SWEET CIDER.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HOSIERY, ETC.

COOK & BROTHER,
Retailers
OF
HOSIERY GOODS

EXCLUSIVELY OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street.

1 10 tu6trp PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,
GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT,
WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.
The Spring Term of the present season begins on the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY.
The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.
All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.
For further information, address
WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles.

PRESENTATION BIBLES,
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New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

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The superiority of "THE HARDING PATENT FLEXIBLE CHAIN-BACK ALBUM" over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.

Also, a large assortment of Photograph Albums, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.

W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
12 16 BELOW FOURTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING
25,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, bought for cash, and will be sold for a small advance.
The above Goods were made expressly for the Paris market, and are very handsome Goods, and there will be no more this season.
Also, a new lot of different style Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, Register Embroidery, Royal Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings, Magic Ruffings, etc., etc.
A large lot of White Goods, consisting of Soft Finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, 6-4 and 8-4 French Muslins, Plain Nainsooks, India Twills, etc., etc.
POWER LOOM TABLE LINENS.
6-4 and 8-4 bleached Table Linens.
Birdeye Linens, Nursery Birdeye.
A new lot of Damask Towels 25 up to 50c., that are very cheap.
Heavy Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25 cents.
Bargains in Linen Doylies and Napkins.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT GENTS' LINEN SHIRT FRONTS, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR OWN SALES,
At 25, 31, 38, 40, 45, 50, 60 and 69c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, very cheap.
Ladies' full regular made Hose, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 50c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose.
Children's Balbriggan Hose.
Gents' regular made ½ Hose, 20, 23, 25c.
Ladies' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, all linen, 12½, 18, 25, 31, 38, 50c.
PRICE & WOOD,
9 28 4m] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

GLOVES.

After having done the largest KID GLOVE TRADE during the last year ever done by one house in Philadelphia, the

MESSRS. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
OF THE
Great Kid Glove Emporium,

Find as a natural consequence some soiled and imperfect Gloves, of their well-known brands, "Bartley," "La Belle," "Jouvin," and "Joseph," which they propose to sell at

75 Cents Per Pair,

For all brands, all colors, and all sizes. This is a grand opportunity to get good Gloves cheap, which are suitable to wear in muffs and ordinary wear.
They also are offering a lot of 2-Button Fancy Top Gloves (worth $1 87) at $1 25 per pair. This low price will sell them quick. Call before they are all gone. 12 31 swtf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE
OF
W. T. Snodgrass & Co.,
N. W. CORNER OF
NINTH and MARKET Sts.,
HAVE A FRESH SUPPLY AT AN AWFUL SACRIFICE OF
Astracans, Carraculias, Coatings, Suitings, Chinchillas and Cassimeres.
JOB LOT OF
8-4 Green Cloths,
FOR PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.
1 14 sws8tsp

MACHINERY.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, SELF-OILING ADjustable Hangers and Pedestals and Mill Gearing on hand and made to order.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
9 m] No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—
No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.
No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.
No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.
No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, are generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.
Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.
TERMS OF SALE
The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $200; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.
W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable property known as "The Union Club," No. 211 South Twelfth street, below Walnut street, lot 80 front, 156 feet in depth. On Tuesday, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground occupied and owned by "The Union Club," of Philadelphia, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 109 feet north of Locust street, No. 211, the lot containing in front on Twelfth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 156 feet, with the privilege of court and alley in the rear. The property contains two large and elegant drawing-rooms, occupying all of the main building; large dining-rooms, kitchen, and other rooms; fine garden, 55 feet front, with fountain; bowling-alley and billiard-room, etc.
The above property is admirably suited for a restaurant, theatre, or public institution of any kind, being situated in a central and eligible position.
Terms easy.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 15 17 31 J 14 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, southwest corner of Eleventh and Wood streets. On Tuesday, January 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with three-story double back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Wood streets; the lot containing in front on Eleventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth along Wood street 72 feet, to a 3 feet wide alley. Has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Terms—$2100 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at B. F. Glenn's, No. 236 South Eighth street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 14 8 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1024 and 1026 Hart street, adjoining the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railway Depot. On Tuesday, January 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two three-story brick dwellings and the lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Hart street, 124 and 136 feet west of Tenth street, in the Twentieth ward; each property has a front of 12 feet, and a depth of 44 feet to a three-feet wide alley, gas, and bath rooms. These houses rent for $20 per month each, and will be sold separately. Each one being subject to a mortgage of $1000, held for investment by the Enterprise Insurance Company.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 14 8 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1705 S. Front street, below Morris street, with a one-story frame stable in the rear on Dutton street. On Tuesday, January 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, south of Morris street, No. 1705; containing in front on Front street 16 feet 7 inches, and extending in depth 88 feet 6 inches to Dutton street, on which is erected a one-story frame stable.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 14 8 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2027 Cherry street. On Tuesday, January 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Cherry street, 49 feet 9 inches west of Friedlander street, No. 2027; the lot containing in front on Cherry street 13 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 36 feet. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 14 8 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp6

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

WANTS.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN a private family, where there are no children. Location between Eighteenth and Eighth and Market and Pine. Address A. B., at this Office. 1 13

AMUSEMENTS.

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR
GRAND
BAL MASQUE.
THURSDAY, January 26,
at the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Subscription Tickets, $5; Spectators' Tickets, 50 cents, at the following places:—
Andre & Co., No. 1104 Chesnut street.
North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.
Lee & Walker, No. 922 Chesnut street.
W. P. H. Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel.
J. Schubert & Co., No. 610 Arch street.
H. Schmit, No. 531 South Second street.
H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.
Haas & Trau, Southeast corner of Second and Coates streets.
And at the Hall of the Young Maennerchor, Nos. 702, 704, 506 CHERRY Street.
1 13 14 16 19 21 23 25 26

P. F. ROTHERMEL'S
Great Picture,
"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,"
AT No. 1003 CHESNUT STREET.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 10 cents.
Bring your Opera Glasses. 12 24 stuthtf

E. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT..... Lessee and Manager
THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA IN THE GOOD OLD STYLE.
With unapproachable cast of characters, by
DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 19,
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
MATTHEW ELMORE, E. L. DAVENPORT.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository (Theatre Building), No. 1211 Chesnut street, daily, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 19,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of Andrew Halliday's celebrated comedy-drama entitled THE GREAT CITY;
A STORY OF LONDON LIFE.
Scenery painted on the spot expressly for the management of this theatre, by the distinguished artist, Mr. J. Johnson, will present
BEAUTIFUL AND ACCURATE VIEWS
of the British Metropolis in the present day.
SATURDAY—GREAT CITY MATINEE.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LOST AT SEA REVIVED.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
Boucicault and Byron's great drama
LOST AT SEA,
With all its grand effects,
Great fire scene, etc.
Mrs. JOHN DREW.....as.....Laura Franklin
AIDED BY THE FULL COMPANY.
Particulars in bills.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THIS IS POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF Mrs. WARNER'S CIRCUS, TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Take your families to see the great EQUESTRIAN DISPLAY and astounding wonders nightly exhibited. Grand Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission as heretofore. FRIDAY EVENING, January 20, GRAND TESTIMONIAL to J. W. WHARTON Manager, when will be presented attractions of super-excellent orders. Tickets, 50 cents 1 16 6t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World,
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
RI SID A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

BIERSTADT'S LAST AND GREATEST PICTURE,
"THE EMERALD POOL,"
on exhibition at Earles' Galleries,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
Admission—Season tickets, $1; single ticket, 25 cents. 1 5 1m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
OR
LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM.—RUFUS ADAMS regrets to announce that the performance advertised for Friday evening is unavoidably POSTPONED, in consequence of the sudden and severe illness of one of the members of the company. 1t

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Henry Pratt McKean.	[5 13 fmw]

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1871.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE FICKEN SHOOTING CASE.

A GREAT effort is evidently being made to induce the Governor to remit the forfeiture of the bail of Richard Ficken, who has fled to Europe to escape the consequences of his crime in shooting the boy Arthur Curran, in this city, about a year ago. One of the arguments advanced to induce the Governor to interfere is that Ficken is willing to pay the boy the sum of $20,000 if the prosecution of the case is discontinued. We can scarcely believe that Governor Geary will aid in compounding a felony, for the remission of the forfeiture of Ficken's bail, under the existing circumstances, will be nothing else; and it should be clearly understood by the public that the efforts now being made to fix up matters so that Ficken can return to Philadelphia, without fear of being brought to trial, are in themselves grave offenses against the law. Governor Geary should repulse the advances being made to him to induce his interference, as insults to himself and his office; and if he has the slightest self-respect or appreciation of the dignity of his office, he will refuse in the most positive manner possible to interfere. Ficken has committed a crime, and hopes because of his wealth to escape the consequences of it. His offense was not merely against the boy Curran, but it was an outrage on the community at large which can only be expiated by a public trial, conviction, and sentence under the law. If he is willing to return and submit to a trial, and then offers to make the boy a suitable pecuniary compensation for the injury he received, we would most cordially recommend him to the clemency of the Executive. But he is now defying the law, and his friends and legal advisers are aiding him in the commission of a second offense in the hope of defeating justice. Governor Geary must understand that Ficken cannot at this time, with any propriety, be pardoned, and that, apart from all other considerations, it will undoubtedly be said, and with justice, that Ficken's wealth procured for him an immunity from punishment when a poor man would have been made to suffer all the consequences of his crime. Governor Geary has yet some reputation to lose, and we hope sincerely for his own sake that he will think twice before acting in this matter. Compounding a felony is a serious offense in itself, and it will be a disgraceful thing if the Governor of this Commonwealth should be implicated in anything of the kind.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE opinion of the Supreme Court on the public buildings question which was delivered yesterday by Justice John M. Read is not only interesting as a masterly legal argument, but it has a high value as a historical review of the whole subject of the public parks of this city. This opinion conclusively demonstrates the right of the Board of Commissioners to place the public buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market street, and we are much pleased to find that it has already made one influential convert among those who have hitherto earnestly advocated the location of the public buildings upon Independence and Washington Squares. The *Press* this morning not only cordially endorses the decision of the Supreme Court, but it expresses the desire that all further controversy should cease, and that the wishes of the people of Philadelphia should be carried out by the erection of the new municipal buildings upon the only proper site for them. The remarks of the *Press* are so very much to the point that we invite the attention of our readers to the following extract from its article:—

"We were among those who earnestly advocated a down-town location for the municipal buildings, and our choice of a site was Washington Square. Previous to the election at which the people were required to vote upon the subject, we warmly participated in the discussion; but when by a majority of nearly 20,000 votes the citizens decided against us, we yielded our private opinion and advised a cheerful acquiescence in the popular verdict. And now that the highest tribunal in the State has passed upon the legal questions raised in the recent contest, so ably maintained by the counsel on both sides, we believe any further opposition by private individuals or public bodies will be regarded as highly discreditable to the parties prompting it.

"We feel assured that our representatives in Councils will act speedily in furnishing the necessary aid to push the work vigorously, and we have no doubt our legislators in Harrisburg, who must be sick and tired of the imbroglio, will congratulate themselves that the subject has been finally disposed of.

"The fear of a few persons that a grand architectural monument to Philadelphia enterprise located in the centre of Penn Square will injuriously affect Broad street we are satisfied is unfounded. It is in keeping only with the old opposition to street-cars, to their running on Sunday to the Chestnut street bridge, to the removal of the market sheds, etc.; and we venture to predict that when the building is completed, with the grand avenues 135 feet wide surrounding it, thus opening up a perfect view of the new Masonic Temple, those who now complain will wonder why they had ever done so. We commend to the members of the Legislature, of Councils, and of the Building Commission, the concluding sentence of the Supreme Court:—'The site has been selected by the public voice, and it should now be the business of every fair-minded citizen to see the buildings pushed to a speedy completion.'"

It is to be hoped that the example of the *Press* will inspire other of our contemporaries in the neighborhood of Sixth and Seventh and Chesnut streets to cease from further opposition to the Building Commissioners, and in the future to exert their influence to promote the speedy erection of a handsome architectural pile which will not only furnish ample accommodation to our courts and municipal offices, but which will be an ornament to the city.

THE INCOME TAX.

THE statistics of the internal revenue taxes collected in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Congressional districts (which embrace all of the city of Philadelphia except a few wards) during the year 1870, show that out of a gross sum of $6,850,736, about one-third, or $2,280,161, was derived from the iniquitous tax on incomes. Meanwhile, of the total internal revenue collected in the whole country ($185,000,000), only $37,775,873, or about one-fifth, was derived from the income tax. Practically this imposition, among its other vicious attributes, therefore taxes the people of the cities, who are also burdened with excessively onerous taxation, much more heavily than the people of the rural districts. A very large proportion of the latter live upon their own farms, and many of their wants being supplied by home products derived directly from the soil, they have comparatively little necessity for money. In the cities, however, every article of food, clothing, etc., must be purchased, and as a result of this diversity, an income of two thousand dollars in the city has often less intrinsic value than an income of one thousand dollars in the country. But in imposing the tax no cognizance is taken of this wide difference in the relative value of a given income, and consequently many a rich farmer has escaped a tax which a comparatively poor clerk was obliged to pay. It would be bad enough if the iniquity of the system was confined to the taxation of the rich for the benefit of the poor, but it goes further and does worse than this—for it taxes struggling men in the cities who are constantly hampered by poverty, while it allows inhabitants of the rural districts, who are rich in material wealth, to totally escape taxation. The country members of Congress, who must be well aware of this inequality, have been sustained heretofore in their efforts to continue it by an Ohio Commissioner of Internal Revenue (Delano) and Ohio chairmen of the Finance Committees (Schenck and Sherman), because Ohio abounds with rich farmers who rejoice in the opportunity to unburden themselves by placing a double load upon the backs of the people of the cities. But the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, General Pleasanton, is disposed to right the wrong that has disgraced the financial legislation of Congress, and we hope that the day of deliverance is near at hand.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

A CASE of considerable interest to merchants and others who are liable to suffer from the depredations of burglars was tried before Judge Sharswood on Tuesday. Matthias Kaas, a pawnbroker of this city, who has an evil reputation as a receiver of stolen goods, but who has hitherto by his cunning escaped punishment, received his just deserts, for once at least, mainly through a clear and practical interpretation of the law by the Judge. The game of Kaas has been to retain the stolen goods that come into his possession until the lapse of two years had barred criminal prosecution, but in this instance he made a miscalculation, for Judge Sharswood ruled that the loser of property by felony was not delayed in his civil action for their value until he had prosecuted the felon. Under this ruling the jury rendered a verdict against Kaas for the value of the goods and exemplary damages, and the result of this verdict will doubtless be to render more dangerous, even if it does not break up, the whole business of receiving stolen goods. Pawnbroking is a perfectly legitimate and, under proper regulations, a very useful business. There are many men of good character engaged in it, who exercise great care about receiving suspicious goods; but there are also many small operators who are nothing more than confederates of thieves. Among this class is Kaas, and the transaction which has at length brought him within the clutches of the law proves how dangerous to the community such as he can be. If the business of some of the small pawnbrokers could be broken up, the professional thieves would be deprived of their present facilities for the disposal of stolen goods, and an additional protection would be afforded to the honest portion of the community.

THE FEES OF ROW OFFICERS.

SENATOR CONNELL has recently introduced the bill for the reduction of the fees of the Philadelphia Row offices which has figured so often that it seems like an old acquaintance, and we feel like hailing it as "Monsieur Tonson come again!" The nominal object of this bill is praiseworthy. It professes to aim at the substitution of salaries for the excessive fees now paid, and if there were good reasons to believe that the Legislature would make such a reform, the bill, or some other bill aiming at the same object, would deserve general favor. But what happens year after year is this:—While the legislators talk about reducing fees or making the Row offices salaried positions, scarcely a session passes at which the fees and perquisites of one or more officials are not enormously increased. The Harrisburg reformers pretend to look one way, but meanwhile they row in another direction. When they talk they talk of cutting down fees; when they act, they increase them; and this farce has been played so often that it is may well be questioned whether the bill lately introduced is anything worse than what the sublime language of the legislative lobby characterizes as a pinching bill. If it is a mere invitation to the occupants or aspirants for Row offices to "see" their friends in the Legislature, the public can have no interest in such a purely private business affair; and past experience strongly indicates that the movement this session is designed to pinch the office-holders and office-expectants rather than to relieve the taxpayers. There may be some reason to hope that the proposed reform will be effected by the contemplated Constitutional Convention, but the people have little to hope for from their legislators.

THE FIRST VISIT TO THE NIAM-NIAMS.—The African traveller, Dr. G. Schweinfurth, gives an interesting account in the Cologne *Gazette* of an expedition to the country of the Niam-Niams, which, he says, had never been visited by a scientific traveller before. He performed this journey as the guest of Mohammed Abu Sammat, a trader in ivory, and the party consisted of 300 persons. The climate of the country is "extremely healthy," but travelling is difficult on account of the numerous rivers and marshes; in the southern districts the caravan had to cross a river or a bog nearly every quarter of an hour, and the crossing often occupied several hours. The general character of the land is that of a steppe, except on the banks of the rivers, which are thickly wooded and provided with narrow foot-paths. In crossing a river, the travellers usually sank to their hips in black mud, and huge leeches stuck to their legs. They suffered a good deal for want of food; all they could get was corn occasionally, and some bulbous roots (cassave, colocasia, bananas, and excellent yams), but no meat except fowls. On the return journey they killed some large antelopes without which they would have been almost starved. They passed through the dominions of the Chiefs Scriba Sabbi Nganye and Uando (the latter of whom presented Dr. Schweinfurth with a large jar full of scorched elephant's tripe taken from an animal a hundred years old), and finally reached the residence of Munsa, the King of the Mombuttu. This place lies at about 3 degrees north latitude south of the great Uelle River, which Dr. Schweinfurth believes is the same as the Upper Khari (affluent of Lake Tchad), and joins the Blue Nile at Khartoum. Munsa is a "reddish-brown savage, covered all over with shining copper ornaments like a well-kept kitchen;" his wives are painted in all sorts of colors, and the rooms in his palace are as large as railway stations; that in which the travellers were received was one hundred feet long, 50 feet wide, and 40 feet high. Cannibalism is prevalent both among the Mombuttu and the Niam-Niams. Munsa eats human flesh daily, and the Mom uttu go regularly on hunting expeditions among the wild negro races in the south; the dead and wounded are either eaten on the spot or their flesh dried for future consumption, and the prisoners are carried away to be eaten at leisure. As for the Niam-Niams, they make war on the Nubians out of sheer cannibalism. "Flesh, flesh!" is their war-cry, and any slave that comes in their way is at once sacrificed to their ruling passion. On the return journey the travellers were repeatedly attacked by Niam-Niams with lances and boomerangs, but their only casualties were two wounded, one of whom was the leader of the caravan, Mohammed Abu Sammat. Both soon recovered. The total distance travelled from Scriba Ghattas, in Djur, whence Dr. Schweinfurth dates his letter, to Munsa's residence was about seventy-five German (300 English) miles.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LEVY.—The Russian *Invalid*, organ of the War Office at St. Petersburg, publishes some interesting information regarding the new levy of six per thousand ordered in Russia by the Imperial ukase of the 1st (13th) inst. It says that during the last four years the proportion of recruits taken from the able-bodied population has been four per thousand, making an annual contingent of about 100,000 men. As, however, the period of military service was in 1859 reduced from twenty to fifteen years, the effective strength of the army, which is at present about 1,250,000, would under the system hitherto pursued fluctuate considerably; "but such fluctuations cannot be admitted if we are to place the army on such a complete footing as to make it capable of acting in any eventuality." A further cause of fluctuation is the new military reform introduced by the Emperor in his ukase of the 4th of November, which orders the formation of reserves taken from the men on furlough. The levy, proceeds the *Invalid*, is therefore "a measure destined to secure, not the wants of the present moment, when we could do without recruiting altogether, but the effective organization of our military forces in the future." Moreover, adds the *Invalid*, the men now to be recruited will, as their numbers are considerably greater than those of the ordinary annual contingents, get their furlough much sooner than usual, for their services with the regular army, which is to remain at its present strength, will not be required so long. In conclusion, the *Invalid* points out that the levy is the first step towards making service in the Russian army compulsory for all classes of the population.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD AS A TRADE ROUTE.—We quote the following from the special report on the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad made by W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., Civil Engineer:—"The Northern Pacific Railroad will be a favorite and most convenient route for trade and travel across the ocean from Asia and the Sandwich and other islands of the Pacific; transporting Asiatic products quickly to the gold regions of Montana, and distributing them along the valleys of the Yellowstone, the Missouri, the Dakotah, the Red River, the Mississippi, and the Lake region. It is true that the main terminus will be at Lake Superior, but connections with St. Paul and Chicago are to be made which will put this line in direct communication with the entire railroad system of the United States and Canada."

NOTICES.

HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness, or a torpid liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the liver and stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels. Sold by all druggists.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

1124.

SILVERWARE.

ARE NOW OPENING AN
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
Sterling Silver Ware
In Plain and Fancy Designs.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

A GREAT STORE FULL

Of the richest and most beautiful assortment of BOYS' and MEN'S CLOTHING
EVER OFFERED!
ALSO,
Of the choicest and most varied stock of excellent piece goods
Ever Heard of,

Now closing out
To make way
For the immense
Stock of Spring Clothes
Soon to appear.
Great Brown Hall.

WHILE THE WINTER DAYS still last, remember your opportunities to buy fine Overcoats cheap.

THINK of the great reduction on all our suits for cold weather at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

CONSIDER THE FACT that you can now buy, for a mere song, substantial and beautiful Clothing enough to last you
All Next Winter.

It is to the interest
Of every gentleman
In Philadelphia
Or its vicinity
To come, and bring all their boys, to the
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
TAILORS.
Evening Dress Suits.
Military and Naval Uniforms.

DRY GOODS.

1871.

PRIOR TO STOCK TAKING,
February 1,
WE WILL CLOSE OUT,
Regardless of Cost,
BALANCE OF
DRESS GOODS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
HOOP SKIRTS AND CLOTH SKIRTS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS AND PLAIDS,
HEAVY FLANNELS, BLANKETS, ETC.

We offer Special Bargains in BLACK SILKS, upon which our customers can now save from 25 cents to 50 cents on the yard.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thatu&s PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS,
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FURS.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
IN
LADIES' FANCY FURS!

In order to close out in the shortest possible time my large and elegant assortment of
Fashionable Furs,
Preparatory to removal, I have decided to make such
A Reduction in the Prices
AS TO
UTTERLY DEFY COMPETITION.
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
HENRY RASKE,
12 15thstuf No. 930 ARCH Street.

WINES.

HOCK WINES.

Just received from the house of D. LEIDEN,
COLOGNE,
on the Rhine, an invoice of
HOCK WINES,
Consisting of
JOHANNISBERG,
MARKOBRUNNER,
STEINWEIN,
LIEBFRAUMILCH,
and NIERSTEINER,
VINTAGES OF 1862 and 1865.
For sale by (1 14 12t
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,
Nos. 206 and 208 SOUTH FRONT ST.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
BRADBURY'S PIANOS,
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,
An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metel Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AND EYE-LET HOLE WORK,
Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.
We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.
Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,
10 29 PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA SUGAR HOUSE, DELAWARE AVENUE AND NOBLE STREET, HARRIS, HEYL & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1870.
The partnership heretofore existing between HARRIS, HEYL & CO. expires this day by limitation and the death of Wharton E. Harris. Either of the surviving partners sign in liquidation.
JOHN B. HEYL,
GEORGE W. GIBBONS,
Surviving Partners.

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA SUGAR HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1871.
The undersigned this day enter into copartnership under the firm of HEYL, GIBBONS & CO., as successors of HARRIS, HEYL & CO., and continue the business.
JOHN B. HEYL,
GEORGE W. GIBBONS,
1 16 6t EDWARD O. SMITH.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.
CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 13 tfrp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW FRENCH GOODS PER LATE IMPORTATION.
NEW BORDEAUX PRUNES, in 2 lb. jars.
GUILLOUX'S SARDINES, in ¼ and ½ boxes.
BONELESS SARDINES, in ¼ and ½ boxes.
FRENCH PEAS AND BEANS.
FRENCH MUSHROOMS.
FRENCH OLIVES.
NONPAREIL CAPERS.
FRENCH MUSTARD, in glass pots.
LATOUR'S OLIVE OIL.
SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, in glass jars.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 tnstu PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
WARRANTED PURE
Old Government Java Coffee,
Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.
For sale only at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.
N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE PREMISES No. 722 CHESNUT Street. The store has recently been fitted up with a new front, etc. The house is suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. The store will be rented without the dwelling if desired. Lot, 25 feet by 145 feet.
THOMAS SHIPLEY,
12 tf No. 20 N. SEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, No. 4006 Chesnut street; a three-story brown-stone front; complete with modern conveniences; bay window, etc.; lot, 20 feet front by 125 feet deep. Apply to
1 14 7t* J. CLAYTON, No. 717 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM sized House No. 2007 WALNUT Street. Back Buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order; with or without furniture. [1 11 10t*
S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT St.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 236 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

TO LET, SOON, NEW HOUSE, NO. 726 N. SIXTH Street, on Girard Estate. Two bathrooms, stationary wash-tubs, speaking tube, etc. 1 17 3t*

TO LET—DESIRABLE STORE NO. 216 Chesnut street, on favorable terms. Apply to
ALFRED G. BAKER,
1 14 10t* No. 435 CHESNUT Street.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

$2000,000
WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,
Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold at Sheriff's sale, which breaks their lease. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30 00
White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	21 50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8 00
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces (cups with handles)	1 00
S one China Dining Sets, 96 pieces	9 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	3 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	4 00
Stone China Chamber Sets	2 50
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	75
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 1 13 stuthim

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13 4

OBITUARY.

Peter Richings.

The venerable actor, Peter Richings, died last evening at his farm near Media, from injuries received on the 18th of December last, when he was thrown from his carriage while going to church. Mr. Richings was for so many years identified with the Philadelphia stage, and he had so many warm personal as well as professional friends here, that the announcement of his death will be received with general regret. Both as a finished actor and as a high toned, honorable gentleman, he was fully entitled to the cordial esteem in which he was held; and although he had retired from the stage, and in his old age was enjoying the fruits of a long life of honorable labor in the cause of art, his sudden death will be none the less regretted by those who regarded him as among the last of a glorious line of dramatic artists who have done honor to the American stage.

Mr. Richings was born at Kensington, London, on May 19, 1797, and he was consequently seventy-three years of age at the time of his death. His father was a Vice-Admiral in the British navy, and his family was in the best sense of the word respectable. Mr. Richings at an early age had predilections for the stage, and as usual on such occasions he was obliged to contend against the opposition of his friends. He persisted, however, in adopting the profession for which he felt that his talents and inclinations fitted him, and on the 28th of August, 1821, he sailed for the United States to try his fortunes on this side of the Atlantic. On his arrival he made the acquaintance of Mr. Simpson, the manager of the Park Theatre, New York, who was so favorably impressed with him that he gave him an engagement. On the 25th of September he made his first appearance on the stage at the Park Theatre in the character of "Harry Bertram" in the drama of *Guy Mannering*, and made a very favorable impression. He played for two years at the Park Theatre, learning the routine of his profession and making steady progress by his strict attention to his duties and by his earnest desire to do well whatever he had to do. At the close of the second year of his engagement at the Park Theatre an extravaganza entitled *Tom and Jerry* was produced, and Mr. Richings made his first great hit by his personation of "Dick Tribe." This part was in the line of business for which Mr. Richings was afterwards most celebrated, and the brilliant success which he achieved in it gave him a cue that enabled him to tread the way to fame and fortune more rapidly than ever. For sixteen years after his first great hit Mr. Richings was identified with the Park Theatre, and was one of the most popular actors on the New York stage.

Mr. Richings came to Philadelphia in 1840, and made his first appearance here at the old National Theatre on the 31st of August as "Captain Absolute" in Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals*. The National had formerly been used as a circus, and had recently been converted into a regular theatre, and placed under the management of Mr. W. E. Burton. Mr. Richings became a great favorite immediately, and after the destruction of the National by fire he went to the old Chesnut Street Theatre, then managed by Pratt, where he filled the responsible post of stage manager. The season at the Chesnut closed prematurely, and Mr. Richings made his first appearance at the Walnut Street Theatre, with which he was for so many years identified both as actor and stage manager, as "Dazzle" in *London Assurance*, Mr. E. L. Davenport sustaining the character of "Charles Courtley." In 1843 he went to Baltimore and managed the Holiday Street Theatre for one season. In the following year he returned to Philadelphia, and became a member of the Walnut Street Theatre company, under the management of Mr. E. A. Marshall. He succeeded Mr. Blake as stage manager at the Walnut in 1846. Mr. Richings was attached to the Walnut between eight and nine years, and his abilities as an actor, and his fine taste and thorough knowledge of his profession, made him one of the most popular stage managers ever connected with the theatres of Philadelphia.

It was while acting as stage manager at the Walnut that Mr. Richings introduced his adopted daughter, Miss Caroline Richings—now Mrs. Bernard—to the public. This lady was born in England, and was brought to this country by her parents when quite a small child. Her father's name was Reynoldson, and he was well known as a writer for the press and an adapter of plays. His pecuniary success, however, was not great, and when he died he left his little girl entirely unprovided for. Mr. Richings adopted her, and from that time to the hour of his death he acted more than a father's part towards her. Both in public and in private he always displayed the warmest affection for her, and her success is very largely due to his fatherly care. He gave her an excellent education, and as she early gave indications of having a fine voice, Mr. Richings provided the best masters for her, and took great pains to cultivate her musical talent to the utmost. The first actual appearance in public of Miss Richings was as a pianist, on November 20, 1847, at the first concert of the Philharmonic Society at Musical Fund Hall. She appeared for a second time on the 15th of December in the same year. Miss Richings made her debut on the stage on the 9th of February, 1852, with the Seguin troupe at the Walnut Street Theatre. It was her ambition, as well as that of her adopted father, to distinguish herself as a *prima donna*, but the disbandment of the Seguin troupe deprived her for the time being of opportunity to do so. She nevertheless held fast to the idea of achieving success in English opera, and within a few years past she has been able to carry out her plans in that direction. In the meantime she cultivated both her vocal and dramatic talents, and achieved a high reputation as an actress and as a singer. Miss Richings made her first appearance as a comedienne at the Walnut on March 21, 1853, for the benefit of Mr. Peter Richings, in the part of "Stella" in the comedy of *The Prima Donna*, which was produced for the first time in America on that occasion. She afterwards appeared in the comedy of *Extremes*, the operatic spectacle of *The Enchantress*, and a number of other similar pieces that afforded her opportunities to display her vocal and histrionic talents. After leaving the Walnut, Mr. Richings and his daughter played star engagements for a time, and on the 7th of March, 1857, Miss Richings made her *debut* in Italian opera at the Academy of Music in this city, which had then just been inaugurated, Mr. Peter Richings delivering the inaugural address on the opening night. Miss Richings' first Italian opera *role* was "Adelgisa" in *Norma*, and she afterwards appeared in "Azucena" in *Trovatore*, and in similar parts. During the dramatic season of 1857-58 Miss Richings was a member of the Walnut Street Theatre Company. She left the Walnut in January, 1859, and for several years travelled as a star.

In September, 1865, Miss Richings appeared as the leader of the Richings English Opera Troupe, and achieved a success that the public is familiar with, and succeeded apparently in making English opera, what it had never been before, permanently fashionable and popular. It is well understood that the excellence of the performance given by this troupe was in a very large measure due to the exertions of Mr. Peter Richings, who was the actual if not the nominal manager; and until the marriage of his adopted daughter she had the benefit of his talents and experience. The last appearance of Mr. Richings was at the Academy of Music in this city, when he personated "Chevalier Renard" in Auber's opera of *La Fiancee*. The occasion was further made memorable by the presentation to Miss Richings of a handsome service of silver by Colonel James Page, in behalf of the directors of the Academy of Music. Mr. Richings proposed taking a formal farewell to the stage, but was prevented from doing so by his sudden death.

Mr. Richings was in his prime one of the best general actors on the American stage, and whatever he undertook to do he did well. He was particularly distinguished, however, for his elegant light comedy and his personation of fops. His "Mercutio" and his "Sir Peter Teazle," will be especially remembered by old theatre-goers as finished performances, while in a round of first-class parts he had few equals. Mr. Richings was a gentleman in the best sense of the word, and by his talents no less than by his pure and blameless life he was an ornament to the American stage and a credit to his profession. His death will occasion many keen regrets to those who knew his worth.

CITY ITEMS.

BOYS,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE the best made in America.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—The great popularity of "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime*" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH, use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On the 17th instant, Miss KATE ANDREWS, daughter of Catharine and the late Daniel Andrews, in the 24d year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and Martha Washington Tent, No. 4, I. O. of R., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, back of No. 116 Carpenter street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Lafayette Cemetery.

EPLEY.—On the 17th instant, DANIEL EPLEY, son of the late Jacob and Margaret Epley, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and America Hose Company, No. 17, Franklin Circle, No. 4, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A., America Lodge, No. 15, K. of P., and Radiant Star Lodge, No. 232, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 339 Dean street, above Pine, on Friday afternoon, January 20th, at 2 o'clock.

MARTIEN.—On 18th instant, Miss ANN MARTIEN, aged 83 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1206 Arch street, on Saturday afternoon, 21st instant, at 2 o'clock.

MARTIN.—At Hoboken, New Jersey, January 17th, JOHN A. HOUGH, only son of Charles D. H. and Virginia L. Martin, aged 15 months.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS, FIFTH AND CHESNUT, execute Printing that can be copied by Letter-Press. 1*

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ REV. A. B EARL, THE EVANGELIST, will preach every evening this week, except Saturday evening, at the BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner BROAD and BROWN Streets. 1 18 3t*

☞ A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME of Philadelphia will be held at No. 409 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY, the 2d of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL ASHBURST,
Secretary pro tem.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1871. 1 17 14t

☞ THE QUESTIONS OF MODERN THOUGHT Discussed, or the Claims of Conservative Theology ably and eloquently sustained in a course of six Lectures at

CONCERT HALL.

The Third Lecture will be delivered on

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20,

BY REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D.,

OF NEW YORK.

Subject—"The Advantages of a Written Revelation."

The liveliness of the speaker and the interesting theme chosen render this Lecture exceedingly popular. A few more tickets for reserved seats remain unsold, which can be had at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, without extra charge. Remainder of course, $1 50. Single tickets, 50 cents. 1 19 2t*

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1871.

At the Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year:—

Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,	Samuel T. Canby,
Dell Noblit, Jr.,	William Massey,
Hugh Craig,	Joseph W. Bullock,
Alexander Whilldin,	H. W. Catherwood,
John F. Gross,	C. J. Hoffman,
Philip B. Mingle,	William P. Cox,

Henry C. Howell,

and at a meeting of the board held this day, Dell Noblit, Jr., Esq., was elected President in place of Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, declining.

H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

Whereas, Our former President, Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, has felt constrained to decline re-election as President of this bank on account of protracted ill health, therefore

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of a Divine Providence, we cannot but express our earnest hope for his restoration to health and usefulness, and express our high appreciation of his services to the institution since its organization, resulting in its present prosperity and high standing in our community.

Extract from the minutes.

H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.
1 18 3t

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1871.

At the annual election held on January 10, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:—

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM B. BEMENT,
NATHAN HILLES,
EDWARD B. ORNE,
JOHN WELSH, JR.,
NATHAN BROOKE,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
FREDERICK A. HOYT,
CHARLES T. PARRY.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Cashier.
1 14 stuth6t

☞ LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 226 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may then be presented.

By order CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
Secretary of the Corporators.
1 19 15t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
WILL HOLD A
SPECIAL MEETING
AT THE
HALL OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
On THURSDAY, January 19, at 8 P. M.

Mr. LORIN BLODGET will read a paper on "Compulsory Education," and that subject will afterwards be open to discussion.

Members and the public generally are invited to attend. 1 18 2t*

☞ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MONTHLY MEETING,

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

at 8 o'clock, at

FIRST INDEPENDENT CHURCH,

BROAD AND SANSOM STREETS.

ADDRESSES BY

MAYOR FOX AND OTHERS.

Young Men not members of the Association are particularly invited to attend, as the object and working of the Association will be fully set forth. The advantages of membership will be explained as well as the method of joining.

CHOICE MUSIC under Prof. HARDING. 1 19 1t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING,
No. 135 S. Second street.

At a meeting of the Policy Holders held last evening, January 18th, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
JOHN P. VERREE.
TRUSTEES.

John P. Verree,	Amos R Little,
James V. Watson,	John H. Michener,
C. J. Hoffman,	Alexander M. Fox,
Henry T. Hoyt,	E. S. Talmage,
Robert Shoemaker,	Joseph B. Van Dusen,
George Remsen,	Thomas Cochran,
Charles Watson,	Daniel Sutter,
Edward Bains,	Josiah L. Haines,
Nathan Middleton,	Charles J. Field,
Benjamin H. Shoemaker,	Simon Gratz,
John H. Bringhurst,	F. C. Gillingham,
Joseph Ball,	George Watson,

Reeve L. Knight.
PADDLE & WIDDIFIELD,
Superintendents.
1 19 3t

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR
INSURANCE ON LIVES
AND
Granting Annuities.
CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

Fifty-eighth Annual Statement.

ASSETS on the First of December, 1870.

Real Estate, Office Building, Buck Road Property, Lot on Government avenue, near League Island, and sundry well-secured Ground Rents	$355,827 37
Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered property	764,965 50
Loans, with ample collaterals	1,945,932 63
City Warrants	2,355 90
Life Interests	2,731 14
Cash	125,952 05
Loans and Stocks, as per list below	2,118,940 83
Cost	$5,316,705 42
Market Value	$5,374,026 29

List of Loans and Stocks,

Exclusive of Trust Funds, which are kept separate and apart from these Assets of the Company, and are not by law, in any event, liable for its obligations:—

$52,500	U. S. Reg. 6s of 1881	
650	" " July, 1865	
8,600	" " May, 1862	
24,900	" " Nov., 1865	
80,000	United States 10-40 Bonds	
600,000	Penna. 6 per cent. Loan, 15-25s	
30,600	" " " (War)	
500	" 5 per cent. Loan	
26,600	New Jersey 6 per cent. Bonds	
8,000	Pittsburg 5 per cent. Bonds	
4,000	Allegheny City 6 per cent. Bonds	
2,000	Allegheny Co. 5 per cent. comp. Bonds	
522	67 " " Scrip	
160,000	Penna. R. R. 6s, Debenture Bonds	
20,000	North Pennsylvania R. R. 6s	
20,000	Hamilton County, Ohio, 6s	
3,000	Northern Liberties R. R. 6s	
50,000	Philadelphia and Reading R. R. 7s	
40,000	Philadelphia and Erie R. R. 6s	
30,000	Junction R. R. 6s	
26,000	Sunbury and Erie R. R. 7s	
8,000	Elmira and Williamsport R. R. 7s	
5,000	Harrisburg, P., Mt. J. and L. R. R. 6s	
293,700	Lehigh Coal and Nav. 6s of 1864	
20,000	" " " convertible	
62,000	" " " Gold Bonds	
50,000	Little Schuylkill R. R. and Coal 7s	
143,000	Cam. and Am. R. R. mortgage 6s	
2,000	" " 6s, due 1883	
1,000	" " 6s, due 1875	
20,000	Wyoming Valley Canal 6s	
9,000	Belvidere Delaware R. R. 6s, due 1887	
71,172	68 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s	
41,000	Warren and Franklin R. R. 7s	
1,000	Lehigh Valley R. R. 6s	
20,000	Western Penna. R. R. 6s	
23,000	Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R. 7s	
15,000	Clev. and Mah. R. R. 7s, 1st mortgage	
5,000	" " 7s, 3d "	
10,000	Schuylkill Nav. 6s, of 1872	
600	" " 7s, Boat Loan	
24,500	McKean and Elk Land Imp't 6s	
12,000	Youghiogheny C. H. Coal 10s	
18,000	Steubenville and Ind. 6s, 1st mortgage	
21,400	Tennessee 5s	
17,000	" 6s	
112 shares	Commercial National Bank	
304 "	Far. and Mec. " "	
161 "	Philadelphia " "	
45 "	Nat. State Bank, Camden	
50 "	North Penna. R. R. Co	
244 "	Cleveland and Mah. R. R. Co	
200 "	Minehill and Sch. Hav. R. R. Co	
69 "	Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co	
400 "	Locust Mountain C. and I. Co	
32 "	Delaware Bridge Co., Easton	
300 "	Ins. Co., North America	
61 "	Penn. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc	

$2,118,940.83

CHARLES DUTILH,
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM B. HILL,
ACTUARY.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, No. 304 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1871.

At the Annual Election held on the 16th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:—

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, CHARLES DUTILH, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President and WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

WILLIAM B. HILL,
Actuary.
1 19 thstu3t4p

NOW READY—AN INDEX TO MITCHELL'S NEW SCHOOL ATLAS, by H. D. Gregory, A. M. Published for the author, and for sale with or without the Atlas by E. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 611 MARKET Street.
1 17 3t*

CHEAP—AT PRIVATE SALE—CHEAP FURniture, Books, Chromos, and Engravings framed and unframed, with many other articles of use and ornament, including a fine Magic Lantern with many slides. Bargains may be had for a few days only at No. 719 N. ELEVENTH Street.
1 19 2t*

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1871.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, - - $500,000

Assets, - - $3,050,536

Losses paid since organization, - $23,500,000

Statement of the Assets.

Mortgages.

$824,950. All of which are first mortgages on City Property	$834,950 00

Loan Bonds.

$61,100	United States Government Loans	25,932 50
161,000	Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310 00
50,000	New Jersey State Sixes	51,000 00
10,000	Delaware State Sixes	9,000 00
70,000	Connecticut State Sixes	70,000 00
200,000	Philadelphia City Loans	200,000 00
21,000	Cincinnati City Bonds	18,900 00
25,000	Cleveland City Bonds	23,750 00
3,000	Williamsport City Bonds	2,460 00
15,000	Dayton City Bonds	15,000 00
15,000	Pittsburg City Bonds	15,000 00
15,000	Columbus City Bonds	15,000 00
6,000	Bellefonte Borough Bonds	5,400 00
40,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, 1864	30,200 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds	4,650 00
40,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, First Mortgage	40,000 00
10,000	Delaware Railroad Co.'s Mortgage Loan	9,500 00
50,000	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s Mortgage Bonds	47,500 00
70,000	Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds	73,150 00
15,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds	12,750 00
41,000	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s Loans	33,980 00
37,000	Ches. and Del. Canal Co.'s Con. Mortgage Loan, 1885	35,150 00
20,000	Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Con. Mortgage Loan	14,400 00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Co.'s Loan	12,750 00
40,000	Del. and Rar. Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Tr. Co.	34,700 00
	Sundry Stocks and Loans	6,514 50

Stocks.

292	Shares Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Co	21,900 00
239	Shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Co	11,950 00
100	Shares Philadelphia Bank	15,700 00
228	" Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co	8,436 00
100	Shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Co	4,500 00

Miscellaneous.

Cash in Bank and Office (currency)		211,517 53
" " " (gold)	$63,209 62	
Premium thereon	6,320 96	
		69,530 58
Loans on Collateral Security		31,433 74
Notes Receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled		433,419 96
Accrued Interest and Book Accounts, all good		32,543 85
Premiums in course of transmission		50,655 92
Real Estate—Office of the company (Philadelphia)		38,000 00
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1871		**$3,050,535 61**

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHAS. PLATT, Vice-President.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edw. H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman,
George L. Harrison,	Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie.	(1 10 tuths10trp

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO 809 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

The following Statement is made in conformity with an act of Assembly:—

Capital	$200,000 00
Paid up	195,503 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on real estate in Philadelphia	$54,500 00
Ground rent	1,190 00
National Bank of Republic stock	50,000 00
Second National Bank stock	10,500 00
Philadelphia City Sixes, untaxed	20,000 00
Chamber of Commerce stock	400 00
Real Estate	5,500 00
Loans on collaterals	8,224 72
Balances due from agents	6,545 14
Interest due and accrued	1,952 43
Office furniture and fixtures	3,750 00
Instalments on stock due	4,500 00
Cash in bank and on hand	36,138 74
	$201,412 03

RECEIPTS FOR 1870.

Fire premiums on $4,016,314	$38,305 79
Interest	10,533 00
	$48,838 79

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.

Losses, all settled		$18,055 21
Return premiums and reinsurance		1,725 01
Expenses:—Rent, commissions, salaries, advertising, taxes		16,107 87
		35,888 09
		$12,950 70

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	William M. Seyfert,
William H. Rhawn,	Charles Stokes,
John F. Smith,	Edward B. Orne,
Robert Pearce,	John W. Evermann,
George A. West,	Nathan Hilles,
John Kessler, Jr.,	Mordecai Buzby.

1 19 thstu12trp

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the DOMESTIC DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, who has had twelve years' experience, can influence considerable business, is open to engagement as a WORKING PARTNER, or salary, in some or other business. Best references as to character and capacity. Address "Business," at this office. 1 19 12trp*

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT.
Incorporated 1804.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH A PROVISION OF THE CHARTER OF THE COMPANY:—

Amount of Marine Premiums written to January 1, 1871	$95,348 19
Amount of Marine Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870	36,524 17
Amount of Fire Premiums written to January 1, 1870	44,909 87
Amount of Fire Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870	37,237 13
	$414,019 34
EARNED PREMIUMS during the year ending as above:—	
Marine Risks	$99,726 37
Fire Risks	42,846 90
Interest on Investments and Salvage	20,027 62
	$162,600 89
LOSSES AND EXPENSES, Etc., during same time:—	
Marine Losses	$79,707 20
Fire Losses	33,529 27
Reinsurances and Commissions	17,358 33
Return Premiums	6,590 61
United States and other Taxes	2,976 54
Rents, Salaries, and Expenses	12,220 09
	$152,382 07

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1871:—

State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Bonds		$10,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Bonds		15,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, 1889		11,200 00
" " " " 1883		3,500 00
" " Mortgage 6 per cent. 1875		17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds		10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds, 6 per cent		14,610 00
Pennsylvania Railroad first Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent		1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company 6 per cent. Bonds		10,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds		10,000 00
Pennsylvania Canal 6 per cent. Bonds		11,500 00
Pittsburg Water Loan 7 per cent. Bonds		7,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds		10,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds		4,500 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad 6 per cent. bonds		5,000 00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad		5,000 00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		5,650 00
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad		5,000 00
48 shares Delaware Railroad		1,200 00
106 shares Pennsylvania Canal Company		5,300 00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank		6,800 00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank		8,800 00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company		800 00
4 shares American West Ind'a Company		400 00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		5,000 00
1414 shares Union Trust Insurance Company		14,140 00
Sundry Scrip of Insurance Companies		1,000 00
Par value		$202,400 00
Market value		$188,868 25
Bills receivable		27,633 25
Sundry accounts due for Premiums		14,534 73
Cash		24,361 66
		$255,397 89

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	John Moss,
A. E. Borie,	Lemuel Coffin,
Newberry A. Smith,	J. H. Tilge,
William C. Bent,	W. D. Winsor,
Henry Lewis,	Charles D. Reed,
J. P. Steiner,	Isaac Hough,
Edward L. Clark,	R. H. Howard,
George Lewis,	Alex. E. Fergusson,
Samuel C. Cook,	Paul Pohl, Jr.,
Charles Wheeler,	C. Heiskill,
S. Deibert,	D. W. Chambers,

Solomon Townsend.

RICHARD S. SMITH, Pres't.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.
JANUARY 5, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding scrip, free of taxes, payable on demand.
1 10 12t JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

CLOTHING.

CHEAP ENOUGH

TO

SUIT

ANY PURSE,

AND

FINE ENOUGH

TO

SUIT

ANY TASTE

IS

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

OAK HALL

OAK HALL

CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,

MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS.

ANTHRACITE COAL, PER TON OF 2240 POUNDS, DELIVERED.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 75; Stove, $8; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7 25; Nut, $6 25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
Office, No. 225 DOCK Street. 8 20 rp tf

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7 30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

For sale by JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country. 1 12 10w

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
General Agents
FOR SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

No. 41 LOMBARD Street.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

In connection with our houses in New York and Washington, we have opened a Branch in London, under the above name, with

Hon. Hugh McCulloch,

Late Secretary of the Treasury,

J. H. PULESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a

General Foreign Exchange Business

INCLUDING

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STERLING BILLS,
And the Issue of
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS' CIRCULAR LETTERS,
The latter available in any part of the world.

The above extension of our business enables us to receive

Gold on Deposit,

And to allow 4 per cent. in currency thereon.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK. 1 12 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,

THE NEW MASONIC

TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight

HARRISBURG.

THE PRICE-LYND CASE—PROBABILITIES OF A WITHDRAWAL OF THE CONTEST—MR. PRICE REQUESTED TO ENTER THE NEXT MAYORALTY CONTEST—A NEW PARK FOR PHILADELPHIA — PHILADELPHIA ADVISED TO PURCHASE SIX HUNDRED ACRES IN THE NORTHEASTERN PORTION OF THE CITY—THE TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES FOR MAINTAINING THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT—A SUITABLE LAW ALREADY ON THE STATUTE BOOKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1871.

THE PRICE-LYND CONTEST.

The last of the contested election cases was disposed of this evening after a hard day's work. At the morning session of the House a disposition was manifested by some of the Republicans to act in the Price-Lynd contest in the same manner as the Democratic Senators did in the Lyndall-Dechert contest; but after a long argument, in which Messrs. Strang, Marshall, Smith, Schnatterly, and Ellis took an active part, the Senate resolution fixing an hour for drawing the committee was concurred in almost unanimously. Accordingly, at 3 o'clock, the joint committee met, and singular to relate the entire committee was composed of Republicans. This is a remarkable fact considering that the Republicans on joint ballot had but nine majority. Thus, twice this session have two entirely Republican committees been selected under the present system, which was inaugurated by Colonel Ziegler, the Clerk of the Senate, and it seems to be as nearly perfect a mode as can be obtained. The committee organized shortly after having been sworn in, by the selection of John S. Mann as chairman. An adjournment was then had until to-morrow, when the stenographer will be elected. There is a rumor to-night that as the committee is so completely Republican, advices have been sent to Philadelphia requesting a withdrawal of the contest and advising Mr. Price to take his chances in the next Mayoralty election.

A NEW PARK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

A bill will shortly be introduced into the House for the creation of a new park in the northeastern section of the city. The act has been drawn by a skilful lawyer, who forwarded it to-day to Harrisburg. It provides that the Councils of Philadelphia shall have power to appropriate the money necessary for the purchase of the property, which comprises about 600 acres, and that it shall be known as Wingohocking Park. It also provides that it shall be under the charge of the Fairmount Park Commission, and that it shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northeastern corner of Luzerne and Second streets, thence extending eastward along Luzerne street unto I street, thence northward along the latter, and crossing the Tacony creek to a point that shall not be nearer said creek than 300 feet, and which shall be so adjusted and a boundary line taken therefrom northwestward, which shall not be anywhere nearer said creek than said distance, but shall include all woodlands within 900 feet of said creek, until said line shall reach Olney road, thence along the same southward to the Kensington and Oxford Turnpike road, thence southward along the same unto Second street, thence along the latter to the place of beginning, in the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards.

THE TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Committee on Legislation of the Councils of Philadelphia are paying their first visit to the Legislature this session. They came accompanied by President Huhn of the Common branch, and B. H. Haines, Clerk of Select branch, with a bill which provided that the insurance companies should contribute mainly to the support of the new paid Fire Department of the City of Brotherly Love. A consultation with the Philadelphia delegation was held on Monday evening at the Keystone House, the headquarters of the visitors. There was but little harmony in the movement. Smith, of Germantown, was opposed in toto to the proposition, while others asked questions so numerously that it was impossible to come to any satisfactory conclusion. An adjournment was had, and it was then discovered that there was in existence an act which covered the ground.

At the session of 1844 there was an act passed to reduce the State debt and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, the 32d section of which is as follows:—"*And whereas*, it is necessary that provision be made for the payment of the interest upon the State debt; therefore be it further enacted, that from and after the passage of this act, all real estate, to wit, houses, lands, lots of ground and ground rents, mills and manufactories of all kinds, furnaces, forges, bloomeries, distilleries, wharves, sugar houses, malt houses, breweries, tanyards, fisheries, and ferries, and all other real estate not exempt by law from taxation; also, all personal estate, to wit, horses, mares, geldings, mules, and neat cattle over the age of four years; also all mortgages, money owing by solvent debtors, whether by promissory note, penal or single bill, bond or judgment; also, all articles of agreement and accounts bearing interest, owned or possessed by any person or persons whatsoever, except notes or bills for work and labor done, and bank notes; also, all shares or stock in any bank, institution, or company now or hereafter incorporated by or in pursuance of any law of this Commonwealth, or of any other State or Government; and on all shares of stock or weekly deposits in any unincorporated savings fund institution, and all public loans or stocks whatever, except those issued by this Commonwealth, and all money loaned or invested on interest in any other State; also, all household furniture, including gold and silver plate, owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, when the value thereof shall exceed the sum of three hundred dollars; also, all pleasure carriages, both of two and four wheels; salaries and emoluments of office, all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades, and occupations, except the occupation of farmers, together with all other things now taxable by the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be valued and assessed and subject to taxation for the purposes in this act mentioned, and for all State and county purposes whatsoever."

In order to apply the provisions of this act to the city of Philadelphia, Thomas J. Barger, Esq., had an act to that effect passed through the Legislature in 1864, giving the City Councils the power to levy the tax. Governor Curtin vetoed it, and it then became a law at a special session in the same year, by both branches passing it over the veto.

Its provisions were, for reasons unknown, never taken advantage of by the municipal authorities, but it was believed that the same influences which induced Governor Curtin to return it without his signature were brought to bear upon the authorities which were then in power.

LOVERS' STRATAGEMS.

Talking of lovers' intercommunications, modern courtship finds expedients that surpass Ovid's power of invention. Two such come to mind. One was described to me by a party to it, a droll French *barbier* full of anecdote, who used to operate upon my *chevelure*, and nearly made me bald with his stories; for while I listened he talked, and while he talked he cut. He had kept a shop in a native country town, and thither used frequently to go a young demoiselle, closely watched by her duenna. Her hair was curled in papers which were letters *to* her lover. The hair-dresser took these out and laid them aside, replacing them when necessary with others which were letters *from* the forbidden youth.

This curl-paper love-making went on for months; the end of it does not concern us. The second expedient was witnessed in Seville. At dark, a young don stole beneath a lofty window, unscrewed the handle of his walking-stick, drew out length after length of its tubular interior, and fitted the parts like a fishing-rod; he put a mouth-piece at each end, and raised one end to the envied lattice. A head appeared; and as long as the spectator's patience lasted he saw lips and ears above and below alterately applied to the soul-communing pipe. Johnson's fishing-rod —"a worm at one end and a fool at the other!" Which was which?

—Surratt was advertised to lecture in Richmond, Alexandria, and Lynchburg, but failed to appear at the time announced, very little to the disappointment of the few persons assembled.

—On the petition of wholesalers of kerosene, an inspector of the products of petroleum has been appointed in Springfield, Mass., and the intention is to enforce strictly the law against the sale of dangerous illuminating oils.

—A Norwich man, who sometimes yields to the fascinations of the flowing bowl, has a faithful dog which follows him constantly, arouses him when he would fain fall asleep in the highway, and compels him to go home.

—Some of the Texas Democrats are making desperate efforts to heal the dissensions in their party, but apparently with little hope of success unless they can throw nearly all their old leaders overboard.

—A young married woman, apparently in good health, fell dead in Coatesville, Chester county, Pa., a few days ago, while preparing dinner, and her aged mother, hastening down stairs on being summoned, fell and was killed instantly.

—A letter from London says that Mrs. Lincoln was in that city on the 22d ult. for the purpose of placing her son Tad at school, and that, having accomplished this, she purposed joining her friend, Mrs. Bishop Simpson, in Rome.

—Some Maine-law-observing citizens of Portland, Maine, insist that they saw a rainbow in the west last Sunday noon. They say that the heavens were free from clouds at the time, yet the bow appeared displaying all its prismatic colors.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared on the outstanding scrip and stock of the Company, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

1 6 2w JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,

1 2tf Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1870.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 30 tJ25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.

An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1871.

Detailed Statement of the Assets of this Company, published in accordance with the sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 5, 1842.

Mortgages, being the first lien on Real Estate in the city of Philadelphia	$501,358 01
Camden and Amboy RR. 6 per cent mortgage bonds	100,000 00
Pennsylvania RR. 6 per cent. mortgage bonds	190,000 00
Philadelphia and Reading RR. 7 per cent. bonds	32,000 00
Lehigh C. & Nav. 6 per cent. mtg. bonds	90,000 00
Louisville and Nashville RR. 7 per cent. mortgage bonds	76,000 00
Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Co. 7 per cent. mortgage bonds	1,000 00
Philadelphia City Warrants	6,560 27
Missouri State 6 per cent. Loans	75,000 00
Time Loans, secured by collaterals	1,725,991 67
Demand Loans, secured by collaterals	1,056,646 00
Real Estate, No. 327 Chesnut street	55,000 00
Real Estate, Nos. 329 and 331 Chesnut street, with vaults and safes, etc	246,438 79
Cash on hand January 16	248,814 01
	$4,364,808 75

N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 1 17 3t

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1871.

At an election held on the 11th day of January, 1871, the following-named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

Edwin M. Lewis,	George W. Farr, Jr.,
John Ashhurst,	William H. Woodward,
Anthony J. Antelo,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
Lindley Smyth,	Henry P. Sloan,
Richard C. Dale,	Thomas McKean,
Joshua B. Lippincott,	George H. Kirkham.
J. Edward Farnum,	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

1 13 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 214 WALNUT Street. 12 29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1871.

At the annual election held on the 16th inst. the following stockholders were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Jacob Naylor,	I. S. Custer,
James Irwin,	Henry S. Ziegler,
Jacob G. Neafie,	James Long,
Charles N. Childs,	John F. Norcross,
Charles H. Craige,	W. W. Adams,
William King,	Jacob Grim,
	A. Lincoln.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—

JACOB NAYLOR, Esq., President.
CHARLES H. CRAIGE, Esq., Vice-President.
And ROBERT B. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
JOHN ROBERTS, Esq., was elected Solicitor.

1 18 wfm3t R. B. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu1 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf3] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 116 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alcenated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Phila'a.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
302 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE.
3 2 1y] First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.

THE MISSES

McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

Have now in store a full assortment of

Ladies' and Children's French Caps,

EMBROIDERIES.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Guipure Edgings and Insertings.
French Work Edgings and Insertings.

WHITE GOODS.

Pique, Cambric, Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss, French Muslin, Tarlatan, Laces, made-up Lace Goods, and every variety of desirable WHITE GOODS at a reduction in price.

INFANTS' OUTFITS on hand and made to order. 1 13 t31rp fmw

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.

6 27 mwf 6m

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

55 PHILADELPHIA.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
BOWEN & FOX,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
GLENDENNING, DAVIS & CO.,
C. D'INVILLIERS,
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
GILBOUGH, BOND & CO., Bankers.
C. F. YERKES & CO., Bankers.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained. 12 1 24s

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street.

8 26s PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26s

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U. S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 1, 1871,

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,

DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [1 2 1m

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

25 PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

SIX PER CENT. BONDS

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 12 1m

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,

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DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

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Credits for Travellers

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Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,

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CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60tf Finance Committee.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmwem

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS. PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Brain, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 8 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Fricksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Danark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10:30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.,—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2:30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Kelserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8:30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2660 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,609,888'24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908'42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

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FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,734

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870.....$600 388'24

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 1:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:42 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Potts'e Ac.	10:00
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
	P. M.	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	From Pottsville	12:35
To Reading	8:00		P. M.
	P. M.	From Reading	7:25
To Pottsville	3:15		

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:30 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:20, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:20, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:50 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF C

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A PLACE FOR BAD PEOPLE.

A New Station House on Fifteenth street—A Brief Description of It.

Among the few things that have been no sources of pleasure or pride to Philadelphia are her station houses, which, with many who take delight—as do the Gothamites—in abasing the Quaker City in popular estimation, have formed an excellent groundwork for ridicule. This we are compelled to acknowledge from a tour of observation through them, that Philadelphia has very sadly neglected her police stations. One in West Philadelphia is in the basement of a hall, in the upper stories of which nightly is enacted much of the iniquity the officers are called upon in various other places to suppress. The Fourth district station, in Cherry street, has been indicted as a public nuisance; and its foul condition, resulting in great part from the entire lack of any conveniences, ought to have put the authorities to shame ere this. There are others of the same dingy, disagreeable character that we have not time to particularize. There are a few station houses erected especially for police purposes, but they are small, botches of architecture, and every one wanting in perfect adaptation to the business.

Within a day or so now there will be dedicated to the city a new edifice, with the opening of which we hope will commence a new era in the management of that unwieldly and ultra Democratic corps—the police force. This building, occupying the site of the venerable scarecrow structure which stood on Fifteenth street, below Walnut, is a model of architectural beauty; and from the fact that before it was designed the Police Committee intrusted with its erection visited the most complete of the station-houses of other cities, our readers who have not seen it will at once apprehend that it is not wanting in any of the features that should make it a complete success. There are two buildings, the main one fronting on Fifteenth street, with a facade of pressed brick and sandstone facings. It is four stories in height, the upper one being formed by a Mansard roof. Over the entrance door, carved in marble, are the arms of the city. The interior of the building is finished in fine style.

On the first floor we have on the right of the main door the lieutenant's room, and then those of the sergeants, while opposite is the space set for calling the rolls and the telegraph operators' apartments. Speaking-pipes and bell-wires run to all the upper rooms. On the second floor are two high-walled, airy, and comfortable bunk-rooms for the officers, and the third floor is a duplicate of the second, while the fourth is thrown open into a large drill-room, where the officers may be instructed in the manual of arms and in the æsthetics of the drill, and where, in addition to these, by the usual appliances found in every gymnasium, they may develop to their utmost all their dormant muscle, which may in coming time be fully required. The second building is properly but two stories in height, and is also composed of brick and surmounted by a Mansard, which gives it the convenience of an additional story. In the basement and first story are the cells, which, inasmuch as their walls are of solid brick and mortar, and their doors of heavy wood, will withstand all the assaults that may from within be made upon their strength. The second story, like that formed by the high roof, is converted into a lodging-room for those miserable creatures who happen to be too poor to find any other place to rest themselves for a night. One of these rooms—in order that there may be no discord—will be reserved for the women and the other for the men. All these rooms are furnished with wash-tubs—a provision which, if considered from none other than a hygienic standpoint, deserves to immortalize the Committee on Police. The heating and ventilation of the entire station have been arranged for with care.

In after years—if, in the goodness of Providence, the first decent station-house Philadelphia possesses is not overwhelmed with destruction by the elements; or if, in the inscrutable wisdom of that body which governs her, it is not converted to some other purpose—when the visitor shall step into this beautiful station, he will discover, if he but raise his eyes to the southern wall, a shield of polished marble, from the indented words on which he will learn that the building was erected in the official term of Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and St. Clair A. Mulholland, Chief of Police, and will also there discover the names of the members of the famous Police Committee, who stand, so long as this marble is immutable, exalted among men!

THE POLICE AND POLITICS.—His Honor Mayor Fox has done his level best to give the city a non-partisan police. Such, at least, is the case according to the professions made by the Mayor and his friends. But what a miserable failure he has made! On Tuesday evening the members of the Democratic City Executive Committee for the current year were elected, and among the twenty-eight names on the list we find those of four police lieutenants and one detective. The list of delegates eletted to the next Democratic State Convention also includes a lieutenant of police, in addition to the delectable quartette of McMullin, Ahern, Lister Smith, and Tobin. We would mildly suggest to his Honor the propriety of abandoning the non-partisan dodge as far as the police are concerned.

SUSPICIOUS FIRE.—About half-past eight o'clock last evening the store of Myer, Bloomingthal & Co., Second street below Green, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was promptly sounded and the flames were extinguished before any great damage had been done. The circumstances of the fire were of such a suspicious character that Dr. Blackburn ordered the arrest of Mr. Bloomingthal. A hearing in the matter will take place this afternoon at the Central.

SNEAK THIEF.—Last night a young man went into the jewelry store of William Idler, No. 109 South Eleventh street, under pretense of making a purchase. He asked to see some watches, and was accommodated. The storekeeper, in searching for a better class of goods, went to the rear part of the store, and while there the young man helped himself to a gold and silver watch and ran out. An alarm was given, but the sneak thief managed to escape with the plunder.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Henry Young last night approached a lady and gentleman who were standing at Ninth and Vine streets waiting for a car, and without any provocation whatever, he struck the lady and knocked her down. A policeman on the opposite side of the street saw the occurrence, and promptly arrested the scoundrel. Young was intoxicated at the time. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was committed.

FELONIOUS INTENT.—Michael Hagan was found last night in the parsonage connected with St. Paul's Church, Lebanon street, below Catharine. His intention was no doubt to commit a felony. A policeman was called in, and Michael was taken into custody. He had a hearing before Alderman McCloskey, and was committed for trial.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A man named William Johnson was captured last night in the grocery store of Mr. McCarty, at Tenth and Sausom streets. Some persons had seen him go in, and a policeman was summoned. He had entered the premises with false keys. William was taken to the Fifth District Station House and locked up. He will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

COUNCILS AND RAILROAD DIRECTORS.—This afternoon, Councils in joint convention will elect Jacob Riegel and O. H. Wilson directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and John Noblitt, J. Alexander Simpson, and J. D. Witham directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. These gentlemen were selected by the Republican caucus yesterday afternoon.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock, the tenth annual meeting of the contributors to the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia will be held at the hospital building, at the corner of North College avenue and Twenty-second street.

THE LINCOLN INSTITUTE.

Fifth Annual Meeting of the Contributors—Reports of Operations During the Past Year—The Election of Officers.

The fifth annual meeting of the contributors of the Lincoln Institute was held this morning. Rev. Dr. Hoffman presided, and Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar acted as secretary. The Board of Managers' report states the sanitary condition of the pupils as most excellent, no deaths having occurred during the past year, very few cases of sickness requiring more than the prompt attention of matron and nurse. One little boy of thirteen years of age has been an invalid for thirteen months with hip disease. He is doing as well as could be expected, receiving every attention at the hands of the councillors and managers. He seems cheerful and happy. The moral and intellectual standing of the boys is most satisfactory. The faithful and intelligent attention to their duties of both Superintendent and Matron is especially commended. The day and night schools are admirably managed and reflect great credit on their respective teachers. The Board of Council visit in rotation, two at a time, every Friday evening. This system has had a most beneficial effect upon the boys and gives great satisfaction to the Superintendent, who is thus enabled to obtain the advice of those best fitted to give it. There are 120 boys in the institution; 66 of these are at work, representing 35 different trades and occupations, 49 of them attend night school, 16 are over 16 years old, at which age the State ceases to aid in their support. They then become boarders, subject to the rules of the institution. The remaining 55 are under 12 years of age, and are in the building all day. It will be thus seen there are two institutions in one. Two sets of teachers are required different, hours for meals, religious services, and school. To continue this after the aid of the State ceases will be impossible, and is also difficult to manage at present. It will be necessary to have the boys trained properly before they are fitted for the responsible positions which are secured for them. As in future that cannot be done in the present building, the managers are glad to record the fact that, through the great liberality of a Christian woman and other friends, a valuable tract of ground containing four acres, corner of Darby road and Fiftieth street, has been secured, and it is hoped before many years a suitable building will be erected on it, to be used as a home for the younger boys until they attain the age of twelve years, when they will be placed in situations and removed to the present building. The death of Mrs. Clarence H. Clark is alluded to as one connected with the institution from its foundation, and who gave it her candid sympathy and support. They refer to the recent visits of Jenness Kendall Dexter, one of the oldest of their pupils, who, through the kindness of ex-Secretary Borie, secured a nomination from President Grant to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he passed a creditable examination. It is gratifying to say that his reminiscences of his life at the institution are of the pleasantest character. The report of the Board of Council refers to the necessity of enlarged accommodations for the older boys. They require a reading-room and more bed-room accommodations, and they are endeavoring to collect the funds necessary for this enlargement. They compliment the managers on the satisfactory workings of the institution, which is especially due to their assiduous care and attention. Order, neatness, and discipline prevail throughout, and the refinement so visible in the pupils shows that the influence of the ladies is felt and appreciated. No doubt many of them will carry to their graves the remembrance of those who have been more than mothers to them, and the recollection of whose precepts and examples will preserve them in many an hour of temptation. The institution has attained a high tone, and through faith and works they desire to perpetuate its present standing.

The report was followed by the reading of the report of the Board of Council, which recommended the enlargement of the accommodations of the institution, and called for aid for that purpose. The reading of the report of the Board of Physicians showed the condition of the House to be all that could be desired in a sanitary point of view.

The report of the Treasurer was then read, showing the finances of the institution to be as follows:—

To cash received from Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans	$13,683·54
To cash from State of Pennsylvania, balance of appropriation	2,590·09
Board money	8,033·97
Donations and subscriptions	1,431·11
Interest money	229·01
Entertainment by the boys	298·30
Sundries	56·55
	$26,243·47
Expenses deficit for 1869	$930·21
Current expenses	23,544·44
Donations given for investments	2,050·00
To Treasurer of Board of Council	1,556·41
Total	$28,101·07
Receipts	26,243·47
	$1,857·60
The report of the Treasurer of the Board of Council showed receipts amounting to	$11,477·02
And expenses amounted to	10,504·00
Balance on hand	$973·02

The following persons were then elected members of the Board of Council for 1871:—

President, Major-General George G. Meade; Vice-President, Charles E. Lex; Secretary, John L. Redner; Treasurer, Morton McMichael, Jr.; Members, Lemuel Coffin, Thomas Sparks, J. Vaughan Merrick, George C. Carson, A. H. Franciscus, Francis Wells, Macgregor J. Mitcheson, Robert M. Lewis, William Lippincott, Jay Cooke, Jr., Alexander Brown, Charles Platt, John Rice, J. Edgar Thomson, John P. Brock, Henry C. Gibson, B. F. Godfrey, William G. Thomas, James W. Hazlehurst, William P. Pepper, J. B. Moorhead, Anthony J. Drexel, Edwin North, Alfred D. Jessup, Henry C. Townsend, Lewis W. Smith.

The following were then elected members of the Board of Managers for 1871:—

Directresses, Miss McHenry, Mrs. William Lippincott, and Mrs. John Frazer; Secretary, Mrs. Henry G. Clay; Treasurer, Miss Anna Blanchard; Members, Mrs. William Ellis, Mrs. James C. Fisher, Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson, Mrs. George C. Carson, Mrs. J. B. Moorhead, Mrs. J. R. Fry, Mrs. George R. Justice, Mrs. F. Ratchford Starr, Mrs. James Sagers, Mrs. J. Somers Smith, Miss Annie Frazer, Miss Harriet Blanchard, Miss E. W. Key, Miss Caroline Johnston, Miss Lardner, Mrs. J. L. Redner, Miss Fanny Paxton, Miss Clara Jessup, Miss Mary C. Coxe, Mrs. Henry C. Townsend, Mrs. Elwood Davis, Miss Susan Israel, Mrs. Robert Petitt, and Miss L. Merrick.

Dr. Hoffman then said that an occasion like the present was one of unusual pleasure to him. We are here training up to be Christian gentlemen and good men a number of boys who would go out into the world without any Christian education did not the institution exist. He advocated the establishment of similar homes in other parts of the country, and thus train up these poor orphans as they deserve.

Morton McMichael then addressed the meeting, and said that he had watched the progress of the institution year by year in its good work, and he was happy to be able to-day to testify to its efficiency and the noble ends attained by its workings. He complimented the lady managers, whose assiduity to their self-imposed obligations had challenged his admiration. At all times and at all places he would be glad to proclaim the success of the institution.

Ex-Governor Pollock was next called on for a few remarks. He said that he was hardly prepared to speak, but he dared not disobey the commands of Miss McHenry, and he was therefore an example of those principles of discipline the managers of the Home inculcate in the minds of the boys in their schools. The speaker said he had not been a disinterested spectator of the workings of the institution, but on the contrary he had ever been a profound sympathizer in their noble effort to care for the orphans of those who now sleep in the last resting place, many of them in unknown graves. Where would our country have been had it not been for the American women? They are developing morally, physically, and intellectually the minds of the little ones intrusted to their care. May their success be complete, and when the orphan goes from the institution may he gratefully remember the hands who have cared for him, and the hearts that loved him.

General Meade said that after the excellent administrative abilities of the American woman, as exhibited in the management of this institution, he would be willing to vote for Miss McHenry for President of the United States.

The Rev. Mr. Jaggar was next called upon by the Chair, and said that among one of the finest features of the house was that in the education of the boys doctrine and practice are combined. He thought that the appeal for aid for the purpose of enlarging the institution should be immediately responded to.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE ORGANIC LAW.

The National Convention to Secure an Amendment to it Recognizing the Deity—Its Proceedings this Morning.

After the organization, in Concert Hall yesterday afternoon, of the National Convention to secure the recognition of God in the Constitution, the particulars of which we published, Rev. J. Edwards, D. D., of Baltimore, submitted a series of resolutions acknowledging the evident progress of the cause, pledging the workers in it to renewed zeal, and calling the attention of the American people to the fact that the Constitution was devoid of moral element; that civil government was an appointment of God; that ignoring Him exposed us to the guilt of formal national atheism; and that it is of immediate importance to public morals and social order to secure such an amendment as will indicate that this is a Christian nation. The remainder of the afternoon and the entire of the evening session were occupied in the discussion of these resolutions. The convention then adjourned until this morning.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

This morning the convention reassembled at 10 o'clock. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Charles Cook, pastor of St. George's M. E. Church.

Rev. Dr. Hodgkin, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, moved that a committee be appointed to procure a paper on the proper relation of religion to the State, to be presented at a future meeting of the convention a year hence. This motion was seconded.

Judge Hamilton, of Pa., said this would amount to nothing, because when the convention adjourns it adjourns *sine die*, because it is not an organized body. All that is done should be done now. The way to do the thing is to work with the national representatives of the people. If an amendment is once before the legislating body no member will dare to oppose it, for if he does he puts himself against the whole Christian sentiment of the country. Any one who does oppose it will never go back to his official position.

The resolution was discussed by Rev. Alfred Nevin, Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Rev. I. H. Torrence, and others.

An amendment was offered changing the words "the relation of religion to the State" to the words "the relation of government to God."

This amendment was put to the vote and lost, on account of the mover of the original resolution remarking that he very much preferred the original wording.

A discussion of great length then ensued on the original resolution.

It was moved to refer the whole subject to the executive committee of the convention. This motion was afterwards withdrawn because there was no executive committee: but it was, however, again renewed on the President stating that an executive committee would be appointed. The motion to refer was then agreed to, so much of the former resolution as refers to the creation of the paper being included in the vote.

Professor McIlvaine, of the University of Pennsylvania, offered the following as covering the whole ground, as a prefix to the preamble of the Constitution of the United States:—

"We, the people of the United States, acknowledging Almighty God as the ultimate source of all authority and power in civil government, and the moral laws of the Christian religion as of paramount authority, in order to secure a more perfect Union," etc.

Rev. Dr. Edwards spoke on the adoption of this resolution. He gave a history of the whole original formation of the Constitution, and how it came to be framed without any mention of God. He also gave a history of the present movement for the amendment. He said that it had been decided that any action here taken should take the form of a memorial to Congress, and that any amendment that should be thought desirable should be made in the preamble of the Constitution, not as an amendment only.

Dr. Edwards also stated that any resolutions which might be passed would not affect the standing of the convention in the minds of the members of Congress. Anything which will go before Congress will be embraced in the memorial, but various motions and resolutions are necessary for the information of the public.

Rev. Dr. McAllister, of New York, took the platform to explain the resolution of Professor McIlvain, but was prevented from speaking by the passage of a motion that the resolution of amendment to the preamble of the Constitution be not entertained at present. This vote not to entertain the resolution was afterwards reconsidered, when the order was changed, and permission was given to Mr. McAllister to proceed with his explanation. In this he was prevented by several gentlemen, who themselves went on to explain at length. Dr. Nevin having finally gained the floor, spoke in favor of the resolution of Dr. McIlvain. He was called to order as not speaking to the subject before the house by Dr. Kennedy. An animated discussion ensued as to whether it was a point of order. The decision was finally left to the Chair, who decided that all discussion was out of order until some distinct motion was put. The discussion was, however, continued, as to whether the point of order was correct or not. Several gentlemen differed from the decision of the Chair, and gave their views in full for the benefit of the convention.

Dr. Nevin attempted to proceed with his explanation, but was prevented by cries of "McAllister" from various parts of the house.

Mr. McAllister was requested not to speak until a motion was put. A motion was then made and agreed to opening the question to discussion. The President decided that Dr. Nevin had the floor, which decision was not agreed to by various persons present. Dr. Nevin was finally heard, when a voice in the audience remarked that "if the President rules that Dr. Nevin has the floor he should have it."

Dr. Nevin having concluded, Mr. McAllister again took the stand, but was interrupted by a motion to adjourn, which was not agreed to. Mr. McAllister then gave an elaborate argument on the advisability of the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution.

The convention then adjourned until 3 P. M.

A BUSINESS MAN VICTIMIZED.—On Tuesday evening last, two young men entered the manufactory of George C. Haldeman, southeast corner of Fifth and Arch streets, and offered for sale some patent gas-burners. They experimented with the same, and Mr. Haldeman consented to buy the articles. He took from the pocket of his coat, which hung on the wall, the necessary amount of money to make the purchase, and then replaced the pocket-book. One of the sharpers offered to instruct Mr. Haldeman as to the proper way of regulating the meter, and for that purpose the two left the room, leaving sharper No. 2 to operate. The light was turned down, and then turned up, and in the meantime the man who had been left behind, had taken from the coat hanging on the wall a pocket-book containing $330. Mr. Haldeman did not discover his loss until some time after the rascals had departed.

FOUND.—Henry Eineker, who disappeared from his home in the early part of December last, has been found by Lieutenant Thomas and returned to the care of his family, who reside in Tasker street. Henry has a softening of the brain. He has been wandering around the country ever since he left his home. He was ten days in walking to Harrisburg, and for six days he was without food of any kind.

FIRE.—About a quarter past 5 o'clock this morning Becker's woollen mill, on Mora street, was damaged by fire to an extent of about $800. The flames originated accidentally.

FOURTH EDITION

NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

Nominations in the Senate.

Abolishing the Admiralty.

Customs Receipts for the Week.

Proceedings of Congress

Latest Cable News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The following are the

Customs Receipts

for the week ending Jan. 9:—

New York	$3,105,346
Boston	402,442
Philadelphia	206,160
Baltimore	276,455
Total	$3,997,406

The Bay of Maddalena.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the ship of war Cyane to Maddalena Bay, Lower California, to make a survey of the bay and ascertain the best harbor for a coaling station, which is supposed to be the harbor of the new city of Cartez, now being settled under the auspices of the Lower California Company.

Nominations in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate has gone into executive session on the Missouri nominations, and there is a chance of a lively fight. Schurz is opposed to the confirmation of any parties who were appointed to replace Brown-Schurz men. Yesterday Schurz was defeated in one nomination and the chances are that all will be confirmed.

Steamer Subsidies.

The Senate Commerce Committee has agreed to report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Conkling for a line of twenty steamers to be built and to run between New York and Europe. The Government guarantees the payment of interest on money invested for thirty years, with liens on the property of the company.

The Admiralty Bill.

The bill to abolish the ranks of admiral and vice-admiral after the death or resignation of the present incumbents passed the Senate to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Murders by an Insane Woman.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 19.—The widow of the late Dr. Hess, of Wayland, Steuben county, this morning shot a produce dealer, named William H. Lewis, killing him instantly. She also shot her brother, named Warren Northrop, who will also probably die. The woman is probably insane.

Gold Bids.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—There were forty-three bids for gold to-day, amounting to $7,036,500, at from 110 to 110·63⅛. The awards will be one million at from 110·62½ to 110·63⅛.

Sudden Death.

TROY, Jan. 19.—Henry Burden, the famous inventor and iron manufacturer, dropped head from heart disease this morning, aged nearly 80 years.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Dwelling and Library Burned.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 19.—The dwelling and valuable library of the Rev. Dr. Delaney, at Hampton, N. H., were burned last night. Loss $5000.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Among other petitions presented was one by Mr. Harlan from citizens of Iowa, praying the establishment of an umpire to prevent wars.

Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with amendments, the bill to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the navy, and asked its present consideration.

The amendment is that the offices shall continue only until a vacancy occurs.

Mr. Cragin remarked that this was the exact provision in relation to the General and Lieutenant-General of the army.

The bill was passed.

A number of bills were introduced and appropriately referred.

Mr. Wilson offered a bill to regulate appointments of inferior officers in the civil service. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

The latter bill provides that Government employes receiving more than $1200 per annum shall be appointed only after examination as to their qualifications before a board, and if after three months probation they are found efficient, they are to be appointed for four years, and then be eligible for reappointment upon the recommendation of a chief of a bureau. It prohibits the removal of such employes except for incapacity or improper conduct, forbids the levying of political assessments upon or payments by such employes, and prohibits them from being delegates to or members of political conventions, committees, or similar organizations, on pain of summary dismissal.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon Mr. Ramsey's resolution to make bills subsidizing steamship lines to the Gulf of Mexico, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, to Australia, and the Atlantic line, the special order for Friday of next week.

At the suggestion of Mr. McDonald the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship bill was added.

Mr. Davis denounced the resolution as an attempt of the lobby to secure the passage of the bills referred to by a combination as a movement upon the treasury of the owners of the proposed lines.

The resolution as amended on motion of Mr. Conkling to include all similar bills which in the meantime may be reported was then adopted.

The Secretary read the remarks forwarded by Mr. Brownlow in advocacy of the private claim of Mrs. Malinda Harman, of East Tennessee. The statement set forth in advocacy of the bill the bridge burning operations in East Tennessee in the early part of the war in the Union interest, and the execution of the claimant's son and husband for alleged complicity in the same. The bill appropriates $4696·70 to pay a mortgage executed by Harman to the counsel who defended him before the military commission of the enemy which tried him. The bill passed.

A communication was received from the Chief of Ordnance suggesting the necessity of restricting donations of bronze cannon, as by the rapid reduction of the number on hand it was doubtful whether the donations already authorized could be honored.

Mr. Morton's motion for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate charges of violence and resistance to the laws in the South was then disposed of without debate.

Mr. Casserly's motion to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee was rejected, only eight Senators rising in the affirmative.

Mr. Morton's motion was then agreed to without a division.

At 1·45 the Senate went into Executive session.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to aid in the construction of twenty or more first-class iron steamships, together with shipyards, machine shops, rolling mills, wharves, depots, etc., and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, naval, and other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

This is the same bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Conkling.

Mr. Randall introduced a bill to give the Commissioners for the acknowledgment of legal papers, appointed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, like powers as are now exercised by the Commissioners appointed for the State of Pennsylvania under the United States laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Van Horn, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and to organize a system of government in the Indian Territory. It creates and establishes a temporary government by the name of the Territory, bounded on the north by the southern boundary of Kansas, on the west by the eastern boundary of New Mexico and Texas, on the south by the northern boundary of Texas, and on the east by the western boundary of Arkansas and Missouri. The form of government assimilates to that of the other Territories.

Mr. Van Horn proceeded to explain and advocate the bill. He said there were but two policies to be pursued towards the Indians by the United States Government. The one was a policy of civilization, and the other a policy of extinction. He referred to the organization of the Cherokee nation as a proof that the Indians could be civilized. Within the last ninety days a convention of the Indian tribes had been held within the Territory for the formation of a State Constitution and Government, but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs preferred to recommend a Territorial organization.

Mr. Benjamin asked whether there were not white settlers in portions of the Indian Territory, and whether there were not public lands there open to homestead settlement?

Mr. Van Horn replied in the negative. If there were white settlers there they were there in violation of law. The committee deemed it wise to make this experiment to bring within the influence of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, who had lived for sixty years under written laws, the wild Indians of the West, who would yield more readily to that influence than they would to that of white men.

He said that the proposed Territory embraced 5076 square miles, containing over 45,000,000 acres. This country was occupied by a population of 68,870 Indians, composed of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Quapaws, and various wild tribes.

Mr. Sargent suggested that the form of government agreed upon by the Indians of that Territory in their recent convention was entirely inconsistent with the principles of the bill.

Mr. Armstrong denied that that was the case, and claimed that the bill before the House was in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, except only that the bill provided for the appointment of a Governor by the President instead of allowing the Indians themselves to appoint their Governor.

Mr. Sargent said that as he read the two documents they were dissimilar in every respect. There was no analogy between them. He thought the consideration of the measure should be postponed until the proceedings of that Indian convention were laid before Congress.

Mr. Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, contended that the question was one which came properly within the jurisdiction of that committee.

Mr. Van Horn disclaimed any intention of encroaching on the prerogatives of the Committee on Territories, but that the committee had had its attention called to the matter, and had taken no action on it. The objection was merely technical, as the Indian policy of the Government belonged properly to the Committee on Indian Affairs, which committee had fully investigated this question.

After some further discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till Tuesday next.

The next special order for to-day was the bill extending the time to construct a railroad from the St. Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior or to Bayfield.

The vote for laying on the table was reconsidered—yeas, 50; nays, 36—and the question recurred, will the House lay the bill on the table? It was decided in the negative—yeas, 85; nays, 90.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 12c.; low middling, 14½c. Flour quiet but firm; Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@10·50; Western superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $5·12½@7·75; do. family, $6·87½@7·50. Wheat firm; choice white, $1·80@1·90; fair to prime, $1·50@1·75; prime to choice red, $1·70@1·80; fair togood, $1·40@1·60; common, $1·25@1·35; Ohio and Indiana, $1·50@1·75; Pennsylvania, $1·47@1·50. Corn—white quiet at 81@83c.; yellow very firm at 77c. Oats, 54@57c. Mess Pork firm at $22. Bacon active; rib sides, 12c.; clear rib, 12¾c.; shoulders, 10¾c. Hams, 16@18c. Lard dull at 13c. Whisky in good demand at lower rates at 92½@93c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Cotton dull; sales of 2000 bales middling upland at 15½c.; middling Orleans, 15⅝c. Flour quiet but firm; sales of 12,000 barrels State at $5·70@6·90; Ohio at $6·50@7; Western at $5·70@7·25; Southern at $5·55@8·50. Wheat quiet but firm; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·50; red Western at $1·50@1·55. Corn dull; sales of 24,000 bushels new mixed Western at 80@81c. Oats quiet; sales of 17,000 bushels Ohio at 60@62½c. Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard quiet; steam, 11½@12¾c.; kettle, 13c. Whisky dull at 92½@93c.

THE CAMDEN RIOTERS.

Trial of the Men who Obstructed the Colored Voters in the Exercise of their Franchise.

Yesterday the trial of the Camden election rioters was commenced in the United States District Court at Trenton. Great interest has attached to this trial from its commencement, no less from the gravity of the charge than from the great number of belligerent persons indicted. The first person put upon trial was Francis Souders. The witnesses for the prosecution agreed in their statements that at the election in November last, in Newtown township, Camden county, an attack was made upon the colored voters, during which Souders, who is by the way, a constable, demanded that the line should be broken, and when the crowd refused to break it the bellicose Souders, with a lawyer named Justice Henry and a few others, became so irate that they at once commenced an attack upon the line, rushed across its head and crowded the voters from the polls with violence, and using whatever weapons were at hand. Souders and his friends then shut the door and declared that now they had possession of the polls and meant to keep it; that the —— niggers" had had it long enough. Souders fired several pistol-shots, one at a man lying on the floor, and other from the window into the crowd; and in the afternoon when three colored men came quietly to vote, met in a crowd or in a line, and that Souders and others set upon them and kicked them from the room; about 6 o'clock the ballot-box was taken out and broken to pieces. Souders was the leading spirit in all this violence, and the colored men when set upon were standing quietly awaiting their turn to vote.

In substantiation of these facts the following witnesses were examined:—R. H. Brown, R. E. Morgan, James F. Elair, and W. H. Thomson. Their statements were in corroboration of the statements of the District Attorney, and a severe cross-examination elicited nothing favorable to the defense. In the course of Brown's testimony he said the colored men were peaceful and quiet, and approached the polls with their ballots in their hands, without using any insulting language or creating any disorder. When the disturbance first commenced, Henry and others caught some of the colored men and pulled them out of the line. All was quiet after this until about 9 o'clock, when Henry Sanders and a crowd came in, and saying, "The colored men had voted long enough," threw themselves on them, and with clubs beat the colored men out of the room. After the colored men were driven out they rallied and got the door partly open, when they were fired at.

The witness also gave an account of the attack upon three colored men late in the day. The court adjourned late in the afternoon until to-day at 10 o'clock. The trial will probably continue during the week.

ROBBERY.—Yesterday the residence of Mrs. C. B. Penrose, Seventh and Locust streets, was entered by thieves, who carried off a leather valise containing clothing and 100 shares of stock of the Shamokin Coal Company. Also, a pair of gold spectacles marked E. M. Biddle.

LODGERS.—There were 130 lodgers in the Third District Station House last night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Doctor on Trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This Court is to-day engaged with the trial of Dr. O. W. Reid, charged with performing a criminal surgical operation upon a young woman. Yesterday afternoon, when the case was called, the District Attorney instituted in open Court an investigation into the cause of the absence of the young woman, who the evening before had been married to Washington Painter, the young man who is charged with having procured the operation to be performed. She was in attendance this morning, Dr. Reid's counsel objected to the present panel of jurors, because the investigation was made in their hearing, and it might have prejudiced their minds. Judge Paxson overruled this objection, and the Crier proceeded to call a jury, which was in progress when our report closed.

In Memoriam.

Upon receipt of the sad news of the death of Judge Ludlow's daughter last evening, the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions have determined to adjourn at 2 o'clock as a mark of respect.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the FREEMEN OF THE SEVENTEENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA (comprising the Twenty-third ward, First, Second, Third, Seventh, and Eighth divisions of the Twenty-fifth ward; the Eighth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-first divisions of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia), that under and by virtue of a writ of election, issued by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, pursuant to the Constitution and Laws thereof, a SPECIAL ELECTION will be held on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1871, for one duly qualified person to represent said Seventeenth district in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, for the unexpired term of JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL, deceased.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Twenty-third Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

First Division—All that part of the late First Election division south of the centre of the Frankford and Bristol Turnpike road. Vote at the Washington House, Holmesburg.

Second Division—At the house of Robert N. Murray, Bustleton.

Third Division—At the house of the late Elijah Hoffman, Smithfield.

Fourth Division—At the house of Jacob R. Sackett, corner of Frankford and Oxford roads.

Fifth Division—At No. 4708 Frankford street.

Sixth Division—At the house of the late Daniel Faunce, No. 4213 Frankford street.

Seventh Division—Beginning at the junction of Frankford creek and Frankford street; thence along said Frankford street to Pine street; thence to Leiper street; thence to Unity street; thence to Sellers street; thence to Frankford creek; thence to place of beginning. Vote at No. 4302 Frankford street.

Eighth Division—At the house of Charles Meyer, northwest corner of Bridge and Tacony streets.

Ninth Division—At Clayton's Hotel, at junction of Bristol and Bustleton turnpike.

Tenth Division—At No. 205 Church street.

Eleventh Division—Beginning at the southwest corner of Frankford and Pine streets, thence along said Frankford street to Sellers street, thence to Unity street, thence to Leiper street, thence to Frankford street, the place of beginning. Vote at Wright's Beneficial Institute, corner of Unity and Franklin streets.

Twelfth Division—All that part of the late First election division north of the centre of the Frankford and Bristol turnpike road. Vote at the Green Tree Hotel, Holmesburg.

The freemen residing in the First, Second, Third, Seventh and Eighth election divisions of the Twenty-fifth ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

First Division—At the house of Enoch Clifford, corner of Nicetown lane and Germantown road.

Second Division—At Harrowgate Hotel, corner of Harrowgate lane and Kensington avenue.

Third Division—At the Cedar Grove Hotel.

Seventh Division—At the house of William Felton, Bart lane and Kensington avenue.

Eighth Division—At the house of Charles F. Jones, Rising Sun village.

The freemen residing in the Eighth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-first Election divisions of the Nineteenth ward, will vote as follows:—

Eighth Division—At northeast corner of Coral and York streets.

Thirteenth Division—At No. 2547 North Second street.

Twenty-first Division—At northeast corner of Lloyd and Sergeant streets.

ALL PERSONS ARE REQUIRED TO TAKE NOTICE

that in and by the Fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States it is provided:—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

That on the 31st day of March, 1870, the Congress of the United States passed an act, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes;" the first and second sections of which are as follows:—

"Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full cost and such allowance for counsel fees, as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on